FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1852. [NO. 1808.]

...WEEKLY,

BY J. B. NEWBY.

...ARD J. HALE & SON,

...PROPRIETORS.

...if paid in advance; ...during the year of sub... ...after the year has

...Weekly OBSERVER ...$4 50 if paid ...subscription, or $5 00 ...

...for sixty cents ...thirty cents for each ... Yearly advertisements ...reasonable rates. Ad... ...state the number of ...will be continued till ...

...must be post paid.

...RATION.

...of the citizens of ...may perhaps be con... ...of following the ...and setting the graves ...the homes of their ...the associations of an ...abundant country, ...toils and privations ...in the South and ...we copy an article ...paper, said to be ...first men in the ...flattering prospect ...better their condi... ...Arkansas or Texas. ...from which it comes, and ...states, relieve it of any ...emigration. If its publi... ...any good citizens of ...to pause, and bear for a... ...present or imaginary ills, ...to others that they know ...consider that we have done ...some good. We have ...from North Carolina are ...passing through Arkan... ...of phantoms which distance ...and which contiguity almost ...destroys. Perhaps the light ...annexed article will cause ...from excelling over Esau's ...received for his birth-right ...whilst some in these ...for a promise or a ...sterile in the reality ...the imagination.

ARKANSAS WHIG.

...STARVATION, EMIGRA... ...R RAILROADS."

...must handle the knife ...firm, steady, unflinch... ...to go on to ascertain the ...of the cancer we wish

...been selling this fall, in ...Washington, fifty or sixty ...Arkansas river at *eight* ...has been worth fifty ...seventy-five cents or ...Southern road, and as ...Red River; and pork is ...at $6 75 a barrel ...eight or ten dol... ...*fifteen* dollars at

...and a half to six cents ...Saline county who ...will put on his ...days in getting to ...to a merchant, ...proceeds, cotton ...well. What ...of tax *he* pays for

...terrible uproar if ...goods, in order ...manufactures, and ...directly taxed. But ...the tax beer to the ...supine laziness ...in the ...of transporta...

...remote from mar... ...either not be ...because the cost ...in value in market, ...over bad roads for ...*virtually a tax upon* ...and sometimes ...value. Last year for ...of cotton was raised ...some, that was ...Camden, at 12 cents ...of a debt. It went ...Ouachita, to New Or... ...at 11½ cents, ...per pound. But ...above the raft had to ...Red River, and when it ...sold for about ...loss of six cents a ...on such bales as ...River. I do not know ...made above the raft; ...must have been in... ...River country on at ...That makes the loss ...for the single ...section of country, ...*fifty thousand dollars!* ...many bushels of corn ...Northwestern counties, ...over and above what is ...consumption. It is cer... ...100,000 bushels could ...and I presume that ...this year. It ...ten cents. If it had ...would have sold for ...would at Memphis. ...railroad from Fayette... ...Rock, to Memphis, ...sold, at the farmer's ...cents a bushel, and

paid the speculator who bought it a very fair profit besides. That is a tax for transportation, of thirty thousand dollars, perhaps on a single county.

This enormous annual tax is not only paid on every thing the farmer sends to market, but he pays both ways—on what he buys, as well as what he sells; and the worst of it is, that this is a tax which benefits nobody. It would be some consolation if it even fed an office-holder, or went into the pocket of a northern manufacturer. But when a farmer in Washington county starts to Van Buren with two or three hogsheads of tobacco, to be hauled there with his wagon and mule team, his loss of time, the wear and tear of his wagon and mules is a tax on him which goes into nobody's pocket in the world.

In this State this tax is so enormous that it eats up all the farmer's profits, and makes his land valueless. That is why we see deserted farms all along our roads, and find the people of whole counties of not very rich land, talking of going to Texas. The cost of transportation is so great that it will not pay to take crops to market, and consequently it will not pay to manure land, and keep it from wearing out.

Look at what comes to our market, here at Little Rock. In the summer, watermelons are the great staple. It is no trouble or labor to raise them, or you would not see one once a week. Now, wild game, a few turnips, now and then a bushel of potatoes, and a little corn meal, and these sold at four times what they ought to cost, are the staples of the market. The reason is obvious enough. There is no market to induce farmers to engage in raising provisions, our little market is soon glutted, and then the demand ceases. Give them Memphis for a market, and the iron road on which to get there, and you will find that in Arkansas as well as any where else, men will cultivate the ground skilfully, manure it well, and raise provisions in abundance, whenever they can put money in their pockets by so doing. If any of our present citizens will not, others will come in who will, and shove them out of their places.

See what has been the consequence of this state of things. I have been in Arkansas nineteen years. During that whole time we have traveled but one road. The whole productions of the State have never been enough, and are not enough now, to feed and clothe her. Merchants have gone to the east, bought large stocks of goods on credit, come home and sold them out on credit, collected little or nothing, failed, and their eastern creditors borne the loss. If a man will go through the old books of Pitcher & Walters, Richard C. Byrd, James De Baun, and others who have done business at Little Rock,—and of the merchants who sold goods at Van Buren, at Pine Bluffs, at Washington, ten and fifteen years ago, he will find how a majority of the people of Arkansas have been clothed and fed. Pitcher & Walters, for example, fed the people of Pulaski and the adjoining counties, to the tune of *a hundred thousand dollars*, that was never paid. At least as much is due Richard C. Byrd. I should suppose that the unpaid accounts, contracted with Little Rock merchants during the last eighteen years, would amount to considerably over half a million of dollars.

The same process has gone on throughout the State. Men who had nothing in the world but fifteen or twenty acres in corn, a pony or two, a few hogs and a cow or two, would run to a store, and make a bill, in a year, of a hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars; and not one dollar in ten, of such debts was ever paid. After such a debt was due awhile, the *range* would be eaten out, or the year be a bad one for *mast*, and the unlucky debtor would be greatly smitten with the exceeding loveliness of Texas.

It has been by this thing of running in debt and never paying, and by it alone, that a very large portion of the population in most of our counties, has been enabled to live at all. If the credit system were at once stopped, and no more work were done than has been done for years, starvation would, beyond doubt, go hand in hand with nakedness, and to an alarming extent.

Moreover, a very great number of men have been preserved from bankruptcy only by means of the banks established here in 1838. Those two institutions loaned out on account four millions of dollars. In this way some three millions went that had been borrowed upon State bonds, and three or four hundred thousand dollars which the General Government gave the State; none of which has been as yet paid back, except so far as the paper and some of the bonds have been received in payment of debts. The four millions so loaned went to pay off old debts, and buy land and negroes. More than two millions and a half of it is due yet, and how much of it will ever be paid, the Lord only knows.—What has been and will be paid, has been and will be paid in paper or bonds, costing the debtor from 25 to 40 cents on the dollar.

So that supposing that a million will never be paid at all, which is a safe calculation, and a million and a half will be paid at 35 cents on the dollar, which gives the debtors a further profit of nine hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, it will be evident that on the score of the Banks alone our people have borrowed money which will never be repaid, to the amount of nearly or quite two millions of dollars.

I suppose we may safely say that in eighteen years there have been contracted other debts, to merchants at home and commission merchants and others abroad, to the amount of at least five millions; and that will make seven millions of dollars that we have got, in fact, from people in the east and in Europe, wherewithal to feed and clothe ourselves, and buy land and negroes.

And it is not to be wondered at. We have all the time been buying from abroad, to an enormous amount, things that we ought to have produced at home. We have bought every year vast quantities of flour, bacon, beef, pork, onions, butter, cheese, whiskey, beans, wooden ware, brooms, iron. All the money that can be scraped together annually goes out of the State, and a large excess of debt is annually contracted besides, that is never paid. Our cotton-planters expend a large part of their nett income in Kentucky and elsewhere, and except for what revenue they pay, are of little use to anybody but themselves. We expend much and make little; and the result is that those who do pay are charged double prices, to make up to the merchants for the losses they suffer from those who never pay at all.

In short, if the State could by any means depart this life, her estate, after payment of debts, would be like most estates administered on in Arkansas. Her epitaph might well be, as it is said Rabelais' was: "I have nothing: I owe much: the rest I give to the poor."

We borrowed nearly three millions of money upon bonds of the State issued to our two banks, and since January, 1842, we have paid no interest, thereby adding *sixty* per cent. to the principal. Of over twenty-seven hundred bonds that were *sold*, we have redeemed perhaps three hundred; and to meet the residue, the State Bank has perhaps two hundred thousand dollars of good assets, the Real Estate Bank perhaps a million and a quarter.

The General Government loaned us some three hundred thousand dollars of the surplus revenue, and we put it into the State Bank, where it melted away like hoar frost of a warm morning. We rebuilt the Penitentiary by selling bank paper at 28 cts to the dollar to raise funds, rather a high discount for even a bankrupt to undergo on his paper. We had seventy-two sections of land given us for the purpose of building a seminary of learning and endowing it; and we pestered Congress until she gave us leave to divide it out and let it be squandered.

We received a munificent gift of five hundred thousand acres of land, which we had no right to use except for *general* objects of internal improvement. That we got rid of by giving it to the counties, to be dissipated in one way and another without any benefit to the State.

Now we have a grant of all overflowed lands in the State; the result of which will unquestionably be to give fortunes to a few men who get paid for labor or services in lands at a low price per acre, and leave the Treasury of the State just as insolvent as it was before.

We have been in the Union more than fifteen years. Michigan, that came in with us, has *four hundred and forty-seven* miles of railroad; and Wisconsin, several years our junior, has a University. What have we done in the meantime? The State has never expended a dollar to improve a road or river. She has done nothing for the cause of education, except to purchase some books, which are lying about, here and there, eaten up by moths and discolored with mildew.

Such is the total want of public improvement, such the enormous tax for transportation, that lands are of almost no value. Sold under execution, whether they be in town or country, they produce nothing. How often have we seen this exemplified at the door of the Court House in the county of Pulaski. There is a suit in Chancery now pending in the Pulaski Circuit Court, the papers of which would fill a bushel measure, and the object whereof is to get title by decree to the Anthony House, under a bill of five dollars made for it at sheriff's sale. Look at the perfect smash of James De Baun. One day he was wealthy—the next day he had not a dollar. Look at the house built by Charles Rapley, which cost thirty-five thousand dollars, and sold the other day, after great difficulty, on a credit, for *nine* thousand. Look at the fate of every man almost, who has had public spirit enough to do any thing for the improvement of Little Rock. I doubt whether there is a man in the city, who, if his whole property were under execution, for a debt of five thousand dollars, could possibly raise that amount in six months. It certainly could not be done, unless he went out of the State to do it.

Our roads are cut up with the wheels of emigrant wagons, until they are rendered almost impassable; but few or none stop within our borders. Those who set out from home with the intention of doing so, are deterred from it by the evident want of public spirit and public improvement, and hurry through the State headlong, as if a pestilence were following swiftly on their heels.

Within the year ending 21st June, 1851, it is estimated that 18,000 emigrants went into Texas by the way of Shreveport; 2000 at Alexandria; 8000 at Grand Ecore, and arriving at Grand Ecore by water, 4000; at a ferry near the mouth of Sulphur Fork 1000; at Fulton 8000; at Laynesport 2000; at the mouth of Kiamichi 6000; and at other points above Shreveport on Red river 8000; making a total of *sixty thousand* in a single year, of whom probably one-half were slaves. What has been our increase in the same length of time? A beggarly account of empty boxes! Emigration *from* this State is already commencing in the Southern counties where the land is already wearing out; and in five years more, Dallas, Ouachita and Union will begin to depopulate, unless the value of land is raised in some way or other.

Here in Little Rock we have, heaven only knows how many children. What are they to do when they become men and women? The business of the town does not increase; for at the best it has been stationary for ten years. The young men that are already grown up can hardly find occupation by which to earn a decent living; and there is hardly a business man or property-holder in the town who is not now actually worse off than he was ten years ago. THE PLAIN TRUTH.

CHECKS,

ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTEVILLE,
Just Printed and for Sale at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1852.

DELEGATES TO THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Raleigh Register proposes to change the mode of appointing Delegates to the Whig National Convention. Instead of District Conventions, as heretofore, the Register proposes that the Delegates present at the ensuing State Convention, from each District, be empowered to appoint a Delegate [and an Alternate,] to represent that District in the National Convention.

We have thought for some time past, that this is a far more convenient mode of accomplishing the object. It may have some objections, but they are not material now, when there is no difference of opinion in the State as to the candidates for President and Vice President. As the Register justly remarks, Messrs. FILLMORE and GRAHAM are the first and the last choice of the Whigs of North Carolina. If the plan should be found not to work well, it can be discarded hereafter. But for the present occasion we are decidedly in favor of the proposed plan. And we would add, that if any District should fail to be represented in the Convention, that that body be empowered to make appointments.

We trust that the meetings hereafter to be held will either approve or dissent from this recommendation.

FULL OF FIGHT.—The Wilmington Journal says that "the Legislatures of more than half the States, and of considerably more than half the population, have endorsed every proposition advanced by the Hungarian orator." Surely this must be a mistake; or if it be not, the resolutions of some of those Legislatures have escaped our notice. We doubt whether a majority of the Legislatures have been in session since Kossuth's arrival at New York.

We agree with the Journal, that "there is no intervention to prevent; no combatants between whom to see fair play. The time has passed, and cannot again return for a considerable period." We agree with it, also, that "a regard for the devotees of liberty in Europe, if not for ourselves, would seem to dictate a very cautious course."

But we do *not* agree with it, that our people are at all disposed to rush into a war, either at home or abroad. We believe no such thing. What we do believe, on this subject, is very forcibly if not very eloquently expressed in a speech of the notorious Mike Walsh, in the N. Y. Legislature, a few days ago:—

Mr. Walsh said: We have all read of the tulip fever, the morus multicaulus fever, and the south sea bubble. We are now in the midst of a Kossuth fever. Series of resolutions had been offered here day after day, as he supposed, *to minister to the very commendable vanity of those who offered them.* He thought that if they would be framed and hung up in the parlors of those gentlemen for their children and their grand-children to read, it would be sufficient for them. But it appears that they are to be thrust upon the House for its action. He hoped they would be referred to the committee of the whole, to have the grammar corrected—for, as they were read, he had been unable to make anything out of them.

"The gentleman from Columbia had very handsomely referred to Governor Dorr. Well, he would tell them something about Gov. Dorr. A meeting was held in the Park, at which they passed strong resolutions that Gov. Dorr was the legitimate Governor of Rhode Island, and that they would sustain him even with the musket and bayonet. *But they had no idea of ever being called upon, for they would not dare to face as many hostile apple women.* We all know very well how this matter terminated. Mr. W. went on rather amusingly in his descriptions of the fervor of the Dorr men, the Mexican war, and the Lopez expedition."

This is emphatically true. The chief actors in this Kossuth excitement are feeding their own vanity. And they have as little disposition to fight for Hungarian freedom, as the New York Dorr men had to fight for *his* freedom. It is humbug, got up to catch votes.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.—The Asia's full accounts are at hand.

Louis Napoleon was formally installed President on the 1st inst., in a very pompous ceremonial. His majority was 6,798,479. Only 640,737 votes were given against him.

The National Intelligencer says, "From the accounts supplied by the last arrival from Europe, it will be seen that the Revolution in the Government of France is consummated and complete; and that, substantially, the Imperial Government is, in every thing but the name, re-established, and the nephew and nearest male relative of its original founder placed at its head.

"In addition to the accounts above referred to, we have information, in a Letter from our Paris correspondent of the date of January 1, that the Minister of the United States at Paris (Mr. Rives) is again upon good terms with the Government of that country. 'He was, I *know*, (says our correspondent,) present at the grand reception of the *Prince* last night at the Elysee, and received from the Chief of the State a cordial shake of the hand, and an expression of the hope that the friendly relations of the two countries would not suffer from the events which had recently taken place in France. He (Mr. Rives) will be present at Notre Dame this morning with the diplomatic corps upon the occasion of the *Te Deum*, which is to be chanted there with most imperial parade upon the occasion of the astonishing result of the late appeal to the people upon the *plebiscitum*.'"

There is nothing new in England, except that the cotton market was gloomy, attendance of buyers small, sales limited, at ⅛d reduction. The stock in Liverpool was 494,600 bales, being 40,000 more than was supposed. The import of 1851 was 1,748,899 bales, an increase of 176,444 over 1850.

ALABAMA DEMOCRACY.—We have been amused at an account of a late meeting of the "harmonious democracy" of Mobile, as given by the Advocate of that city. It was held for the purpose of re-uniting the two sections of the party,—the Hunkers and the Southern Rights men,—who have lately been at loggerheads. The result was any thing but harmonious. The Hunkers, who had called the meeting, were defeated, utterly routed, by a vote of 57 to 36, after a violent struggle; and in the midst of great confusion, scoffs, jeers, and curses, they retired to another room, where they adopted one set of resolutions, whilst the State Rights men, who remained on the field of battle, adopted another set.

From the latter, we copy the following:

Resolved, That in the next presidential election we are determined to pursue that course which will tend most to give the ascendancy to the republican faith of Alabama in the State and the confederacy.—That for this purpose we will vote for a ticket for President and Vice-President, composed in any manner of the names of Roger B. Taney, John M. Berrien, Daniel L. Dickinson, James K. Paulding, Wm. R. King, Jefferson Davis, Wm. L. Marcy, Thomas L. Clingman, John A. Quitman, A. P. Butler, George M. Dallas, —— Guion and —— Trousdale, and others who may be equally sound upon questions involving the interest and rights of the south.

There are some notable things about this resolution. In the first place, the "resolutioners" did not care a farthing whether Mr. Clingman, (for instance,) was made President or Vice President of the Union—(in which particular they differ very decidedly, we suspect, from Mr. Clingman himself.) In the second place, they were willing to vote for men for President and Vice President, so little known to them, and to fame, that they could not make out their christian names: "—— Guion and —— Trousdale;" or "others," no part of whose names do they know. Either the Alabama democracy must be sadly deficient in intelligence, or they mean to manufacture very great officers out of very small men.

WHEELER'S HISTORY.—We feel very confident that we do no one injustice in attributing the following, (which we find in the paper printed in Wheeler's county,) to Wheeler himself. Its grammar, punctuation, and puffing, are all so like him:—

Small Business.—It is disgusting and yet amusing to read in the Fayetteville "*Observer*" and one or two other papers, the tirades of spite which is attempted to be palmed upon the public as criticisms upon Col. Wheeler's Sketches of North Carolina. While every unprejudiced, liberal hearted, intelligent citizen is highly gratified with the work, and proud of the author, as a North Carolinian, these harpies writhing under some fancied neglect, are indulging in ridicule of the man, instead of fairly criticising the result of his labors. But they have over-shot the mark. Their personal malice, which is plainly apparent, has led them to overlook the merits of the work, and to magnify the few errors, which, in the haste to put it to press to gratify the urgent demand for its early appearance, necessarily escaped the attention of the writer.

It would not be difficult, perhaps, to ferret out the motive which impels Mr. Hale to seize the present occasion to vent his spite upon Col. Wheeler; and if none at present concerned in the Wilmington "*Journal*" had ever been rebuked and placed in his proper position by Col. Wheeler at Charlotte, that paper, perhaps, would not now be indulging in ridicule, showing that some men have not the magnanimity to recognize the highest merit, should the possessor of it ever has crossed their path.

This is too good! "Every unprejudiced, liberal hearted, intelligent citizen, *highly gratified with the work*, and PROUD OF THE AUTHOR, as a North Carolinian"!!! "The FEW errors"!! "Fancied neglect"! "Ridicule of the man, instead of fairly criticising," &c. "The *highest merit*," &c. &c.

This is rich! We would respectfully suggest to Col. Wheeler, that his book is a perfect mine, whose errors would afford occupation for months, instead of the limited notices we and others have taken of them. He has not provoked us by the above, but perhaps he may, to engage seriously in the work. We have received the thanks of many already (one very strong one by the mail which brought the above,) for what we have done to expose the unfaithfulness, the humbuggery, and the egotism of this so-called History.

Mutual Insurance Company.—The annual Meeting of this Company was held in this City on the 13th instant. The old officers were re-elected, and an assessment of 3½ per cent. was levied upon the premium notes, to raise funds to meet recent losses.—*Raleigh Star.*

THE REIGN OF HUMBUG.—It is announced that during this week some 200 of the most respectable citizens of Baltimore, each decorated with "a small badge, superscribed 'the friends of the exiled,'" are to wait on the President with a petition signed by 15,000 to 18,000 people, "in favor of the liberation of Smith O'Brien and his associates in exile"!! Has Mr. Fillmore the power to release these Irish prisoners? Or has he any business to interfere with the administration of justice in Great Britain? Not at all! But then there are thousands of Irish voters in Baltimore.

SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THURSDAY, Jan'y 15, 1852.

State *v.* Dean, from Guilford. Argued by Attorney General for the State, and by Messrs. J. T. Morehead and J. H. Bryan for the Defendant.

State *v.* Weaver, from Forsythe. Argued by Attorney General for the State, and by Messrs. Morehead and Bryan for the Defendant.

Strong *v.* Menzies, in Equity, from Rockingham. Argued by Mr. Morehead for the Plaintiff, and Messrs. Miller, Kerr and Gilmer for the Defendant.

FRIDAY, Jan. 16.

McRae *v.* Morrison, from Montgomery. Argued by Mr. Mendenhall for the Plaintiff, and Mr. Strange for Defendant.

State *v.* Cheek, from Chatham. Argued by Attorney General for the State, and Messrs. Geo. W. Haywood and Haughton for Defendant.

State *v.* Allen, from Stanly. Submitted by Attorney General for the State.

Robinson *v.* Threadgill, from Montgomery. Argued by Mr. Strange for Plaintiff, and Messrs. Winston and Mendenhall for Defendant.

SATURDAY, Jan'y 17.

State *v.* Uzzell, from Franklin. Argued by Attorney General for the State.

Threadgill *v.* West, from Anson. Argued by Mr. Strange for Plaintiff, and Mr. Winston for Defendant.

Kerr *v.* Kirkpatrick, in Equity, from Guilford. Argued by J. H. Bryan for Plaintiff, and Mr. Miller for Defendant.

MONDAY, Jan'y 19.

Craig's Ex'rs *v.* Howard, in Equity, from Orange. Argued by Hon. J. H. Bryan for Plaintiffs, and Mr. Norwood for Defendant.

[We shall continue this summary of the cases argued before the Supreme Court, in each future number of the Register, during its session. We commence it to-day, at the suggestion of a number of legal gentlemen in attendance upon the Court.]

Raleigh Register.

The Sale.—According to notice, the sale of the property of the late Richard Hines began on Monday last. As was expected, from the immense amount of property to be disposed of, the crowd was exceedingly large. The sale of the farm, containing above 2650 acres, was the only important transaction on Monday. It was purchased by Messrs. Mordecai of Raleigh, for $25,000, the first and only bid. On Tuesday, the disposition of negroes, stock, &c. began; and we do not think we can give higher evidence of the prosperous condition of our county, than a mere statement of prices.

The first negro put upon the stand, a carriage driver, a very ordinary-looking mulatto, with no extra qualifications save that of being a fiddler, brought $1050. A carpenter, aged about 22, brought $1504. A blacksmith, simply a hammerer, $1114. A painter, aged about 20, $1005. Corn field male hands, over 16 years of age, brought from $875 to $1000. Boys about 12 over $700. Girls, from 12 to 18, from $600 to $800. Stock sold equally as well. Two blood fillies, 4 years this Spring, were bought by Messrs. Norfleet and Dancy for Panola, at $200 and $170. Mr. Baker Staton gave $77 for a pair of Durham steers. A large Durham Bull sold for $50; and a yearling for over $40. Some of the Cows sold as high as $50. Mules from $100 to $160. Hogs supposed by good judges to have brought $6 50 per hundred. Corn $2 85 per barrel.

Tarborough Southerner.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

The President, it is repeated, persists in declining to run again, which is deeply regretted. But if such is his intention, now is not the time to say so, nor is there any body to say so to. The Whigs have not yet called a National Convention, and it is not certain that there will be one. If distraction and disorder ensue by the sudden withdrawal of so conservative and wise a President as Mr. Fillmore, the Whig party will be all adrift, with no point of anchor. Mr. Webster has powerful friends; Gen. Scott has powerful friends, but without the hearty, energetic support of the whole Whig party, backed by the cheerful support of the administration, neither can be elected. I throw these things out for your consideration.

"It is rumored here that Gen. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond, is to be the Whig candidate for Governor. This, it is said, has been determined on by a sort of Caucus, composed of Whig lawyers from a distance, now in attendance on the Supreme Court, and a few of the old "Raleigh Clique." More than one caucus, it is said, has been held on the subject. Upon the whole, the "great Whig party" of North Carolina is in a fair way to be "*cliqued*" again."

The above, from the last "Standard," is too contemptible to be noticed seriously. We give place to it solely for the purpose of remarking, that it is *false*, by whomsoever "said," that Gen. Dockery or any one else has been "determined on by a sort of Caucus," as the Whig Candidate for Governor. That matter will be left to the Whig Convention, and both the Standard, and the 'tother Excellency, will find out all about it soon enough!—*Ral. Register.*

SIGNS IN FRANCE.

The vision of the Empire begins to be more and more discernible as it rises pompously up from the grave of the buried Republic. A decree issues from the Elysee, replacing the eagles of the Emperor upon the standards of the Army, and establishing anew the Cross of the Legion of Honor. This is done, first, to flatter the pride of the soldiery, to whom alone Napoleon may be said to be indebted for his success, so far; and, secondly, to prepare the minds of the people for the restoration of Royalty, in name as well as in substance. More magnificent and suggestive still, the Consultative Committee—a small coterie of dilapidated politicians, whom, with M. Baroche at their head, the usurper has retained merely to have them enregister his Imperial decrees—are about to invite the Prince to take up his residence in the palace of the Tuileries. The Elysee was well enough for a President, but not fit for an Emperor.

Again: the new constitution, and the two Chambers which are to be made and convoked, are to be of such a mould as will only facilitate the path to power. The press is to have pretty much the same censorship it had under the Emperor. Its freedom is annihilated. It is struck dumb, save only when its voice is raised to sing the praises of the Dictator. And as Napoleon the First deemed it sound policy to have the sanction of the Church, so we see "the heir to the throne" hallowing his usurpation with *Te Deums*, and commanding the clergy to offer up thanks to Providence for the success of the *coup d'etat*, as well as for the victory of the soldiers over the unresisting citizens of Paris. Now, as then, there are plenty of those who don the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in.

It is thus that the ambition of the usurper approaches its climacteric. The duration of the iron dynasty he is setting up is nevertheless a direful problem, that is destined to see a solution, we apprehend, long before his ten years lease has run its round. Louis Napoleon cannot act out the part of the Emperor without drinking to the dregs some of the bitterness of the cup which *he* was compelled to quaff.—The time may be afar off yet, but the chalice is in reserve.—*N. Y. Express.*

The resolutions of the Legislature of Alabama, emphatically against all entangling alliances, intervention, &c., passed the Senate unanimously, and the other House with only three dissenting voices.

Another Nomination.—The Goldsborough Patriot suggests this ticket:

For President, James Buchanan, of Pa.
" Vice President, Robert Strange, of N. C.

'Wheeler's History of N. Carolina'.—'Wheeler's History of North Carolina' is on our table. We have looked over the work with some care, and must confess its contents have much disappointed us.—From the title and the commendations bestowed upon it in advance, we had expected to see a work reflecting honor upon the State—but *this*, in our opinion, is any thing else. If *it* is *the* 'History of North Carolina,' the State must be barren of material, and might, perhaps, have appeared to greater advantage among her sisters, had our Author never written. It contains, it is true, some valuable information and some interesting sketches of revolutionary times; but is chiefly made up of biographical notices of individuals—dead and living, and fulsome praise of small politicians, magnified into great ones by the party predilections of the Author. Some of our most distinguished men are scarcely noticed at all.

Every thing of real historical interest contained in the work, might be embodied in a volume of half the size. As a literary production it has little claim to merit, and lies open to severe criticism, which it has received at the hands of some of our contemporaries.

The book however will be valuable to our own citizens, and we hope all will obtain a copy—but let it be kept among ourselves, in our own household, that our *nakedness* may not be exposed to the gaze of *strangers*.—*Concord Mercury.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Jan 20—Str Chatham, with goods for Rankin & McLean, J W Farish, Ja Lasater, Pritchard, Roseborough & Co, U D Ellison, R Jones, M Q Waddell.

Jan 22—Str Henrietta, with goods for Cook & Johnson, J B F, Willkings & Co, P Taylor, F Friese, W F Moore, E A Vogler & Co, S Boon, W McIntyre, B Rose & Son, H Branson & Son, P P Johnson, C C Manf Co, W W Dye, M McKinnon, Carver & Gee, Rev J McDaniel, Ray & Pearce, J H Hall, S W Tillinghast & Co, C Benbow.

MARRIED,

On the 15th instant, by James C. McKellar, Esq., Mr. ALFRED R. PITMAN to Miss MARY CATHARINE McARTHUR; all of Robeson.

In Washington, N. C., on the 15th inst., by Rev. Mr. Geer, Mr. WM. B. GULICK, Editor of the Goldsboro' Republican & Patriot, to Miss LUCY BLOUNT, only daughter of Benjamin Runyon, Esq.

DIED,

On the 10th instant, Mrs. MARGARET M. CRAWFORD, wife of Maj. C. J. Crawford, of Marion District, S. C.

In Raleigh, on Sunday night last, Mr. WM. C. STITH, Merchant.

On the 16th inst., in Wilmington, Miss CATHARINE S. DUDLEY, daughter of the late Christopher Dudley.

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House, in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 2d day of February next,

200 Acres of LAND,

On the West side of Cape Fear, known as the Dailey Land, near the southern line of the town of Fayetteville. Terms—6 months credit, bond with approved security.

Also, the Lot with Dwelling House on Green street, joining Sackett and others, (late residence of Patrick Dailey,) upon a credit of 6 and 12 months, bond with approved security.

Also, 200 Acres of Land, joining the first tract, known as the Rush Land, joining Robinson and others. Terms—6 months credit, bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. M. E.

December 29, 1851. 51-*ts

INDIAN CHARACTER.

The derangement of the mails again drives us to our pile of "deferred articles," among which we find the following interesting account of the "first Election among Indians," exhibiting some remarkable national traits of character:—

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR OF THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN.

TREATY GROUND, near Fort Laramie, Sept. 15, 1851.

The firing of the cannon, and the hoisting of the flag, called the Indians together about eleven o'clock. When assembled, Col. Mitchell inquired of the several nations if they understood the propositions contained in the treaty—if they had smoked and talked over it among themselves, and whether there were any parts of it that they did not understand, or objected to. There were a few inquiries made, and a few difficulties, or doubts, suggested, which were not important, but, upon explanation, were apparently satisfactory to all.

The only difficulty that presented itself was the selection of a *Chief* for the Sioux nation. At the former meeting, Col. Mitchell had informed them that if they could not select a chief among themselves, in whose support all the bands would unite, he would himself select one, but that he would not force them to take any one whom they did not approve; that, if the man he selected was not acceptable to a majority of the bands and the Sioux nation, he would choose another, and so on, until he found some one who would be acceptable to them all. This morning, Old Smoke, Terre Blue, and several of the principal men from the various bands, (there are ten bands in the Sioux nation,) made speeches, assuring the Commissioners they could not agree in the selection of a chief. The most of the speakers were either candidates for the office, or urged the claim of some one from their band.—Nearly every band had its candidate.

THE FIRST ELECTION AMONG INDIANS.

After the speeches were through, Col. Mitchell informed them that, as they could not agree among themselves, he would select one himself; that he would require them to signify their approbation or disapprobation of the man selected; and if they did not like the man proposed, he would select another.

Before making a selection, an examination of the lodges belonging to each band was made; and each band was required to appoint a number of their principal men, in proportion to their lodges, to vote in the election. This gave to some of the bands six or seven, and to others only three voters, but a fair representation according to numbers. When the principal men or chiefs of the bands had been selected, they were seated on the grass in a semi-circle, in front of the Commissioners, the delegation of each band together, and the whole band a few yards in the rear of the representatives. The actual number of representatives or voters was *twenty-four*. The Colonel then caused an equal number of sticks or twigs to be cut, of like length, and placed one in the hand of each voter, and then informed them that he would select and place in the centre of the circle, a man for the Chief of the nation. If they were willing to take him, and respect him, and sustain him as such, they would give their sticks to the Indian selected. If they did not wish to take him, they would keep their sticks or give them back to him. This mode of election was very fully explained to each band, and every one understood it, for each band had its own favorite interpreter. All things being ready, the Colonel proceeded to select his man for Chief. No one present, save himself and colleague, knew on whom the choice would fall, but it so turned out that the man he had selected was one of the voters of the Band, Mah-toe-wah-yu-whey, or the Frightning Bear. His name is commonly pronounced Matoe-iow-way. He is a man of between thirty and forty years of age, and as fine a formed person as was to be found among the Indians.—He is connected with a large and powerful family, running into several of the bands, and although no chief, he is a brave of the highest reputation. Among the whites, and nearly all of them knew him, he bears an unspotted reputation for honesty, courage and good behavior. His face indicates intelligence, firmness and kindness, and his eyes are clear and piercing. His dress, which was much inferior to those of his band associated with him, indicated indifference to his personal appearance. In form and manner, I certainly did not meet with his superior, if there was any one equal to him, among all the Indians assembled.

I have heard it said, that an Indian is so stoical and indifferent to danger or surprise, that no occurrence can change his countenance or disturb the stolidity of his nature. Such was not the case in this instance.

When Col. M. selected the Frightning Bear, and raised him from his seat and conducted him to the centre of the circle, his face evinced the workings of the various passions that stirred within him. His nomination was wholly unexpected, and came upon him like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. For some minutes he stood mute and deeply agitated. There was a rush of overwhelming feelings evident in his countenance, manner and action, which it is impossible to portray, but which evinced the sensitiveness and native modesty of the man.

Col. M. announced to the bands that Mah-toe-wah-yu-whey was selected by him. When this announcement was made, the squaws of his band set up a shout of joy. This act of impropriety on the part of the squaws, interfering with the business of the men, recalled Mah-toe-wah-yu-why to himself, and he indignantly rebuked them for it. Then, turning to Col. M., he addressed him in substance as follows:

"Father, I am a young man and have no experience. I do not desire to be chief of the Dahcotahs. I have not attended the Councils much, because there are older and better heads in our nation than I am. There are men who know the white man longer than I have, and they know better what to do, and understand what you and our Great Father proposes for our good, better than I do. Father, I have not attended the councils for several suns. I have been hunting buffalo, and I would not have come here to-day if I had known that this would have happened. Father, I think you should have selected some older and wiser man than myself."

Col. M. explained to him, that he had selected him because of the character he bore among the whites and Indians, for honesty, intelligence and courage. That it was necessary there should be one principal chief, and if the nation selected him, his Great Father would sustain him in his office.

Mah-toe-wah-yu-whey replied: "Father, I am not afraid to die, but to be chief of all the Dahcotahs, I must be a Big Chief. If I am to be chief I must be a Big Chief, or in a few moons I will be sleeping (dead) on the praries. I have a squaw and papooses that I do not wish to leave. If I am not a powerful chief, my opponents will be on my trail all the time. I do not fear them. I have to sleep (die) on the praries some time, and it don't concern me what time it comes. If you, Father, and our Great Father, require that I shall be their chief, I will take this office. I will try to do right to the whites, and hope they will do so to my people. And, Father, if any of my people are determined to leave me on the prarie, (kill me) I will have a large company of my enemies to accompany me to the Great Spirit. I know the Great Spirit will protect me, and give many spirits of my enemies to accompany me, if I have to sleep for doing what you and our Great Father asks. The Great Spirit, the sun and moon, and the earth knows the truth of what I speak.

Col. Mitchell then placed Mah-toe-wah-yu-whey in the centre of the semi-circle, and again, through the interpreters, explained that those who were willing to take him for the Chief of the nation, should come up and give him the *stick*, or twig; and if they did not desire him, they would either keep the stick or give it to the Commissioner.

Now, although this, I presume, was the first election, by ballot, ever held in the Sioux nation, it gave rise to as much interest as one of our municipal elections. The voters sat in front of their respective bands, and when the nomination was made, a busy and active consultation commenced. The representatives of the band were too dignified to leave their seats, but the chiefs and principal men, not voters, were passing and repassing frequently. This consultation between the representatives and the bands, was kept up for a long time, exceeding an hour.

During this interval, and whilst all the spectators were awaiting, in deep suspense, the result—for it appeared exceedingly doubtful whether the Indians would approve the selection—a democratic friend of this city (Mr. R. C.) and myself, got up, (aside) a little betting on the result. From the source of the nominations, I claimed a political affinity with Mah-toe-wah-yu-whey. Mr. R. C., for the same reason, thought he would be rejected. It is impossible to say how deep the bets would have run into the champagne, if we had not been reminded by the Commissioner, that intoxicating drinks were not to be mentioned, much less used, in the Indian territory.

At length, after a very protracted consultation, a Yanction Chief, (one of the voters,) arose, approached Mah-toe-wah-yu-whey, and gave him his stick. Soon after, a Chief from the Shoshone band did the same, and then the representatives of all the bands came up and gave him their sticks. But we had a strong and marked evidence of native and untutored dignity. Not one of the band to which Mah-toe-yu-whey belonged, voted until all the others had given in theirs, and he himself threw away the stick which had been given him before he was selected. After the Colonel had saluted Mah-toe-wah-yu-whey, as the Chief of the nation, one of the old Chiefs harangued the bands, and especially the young men, telling them to open their eyes and look upon the man who was hereafter to be the Chief of the nation—to have their ears bored, that they might listen to his words, and do what he said. Hereafter this Chief was to be the voice of their Great Father.

Col. Mitchel gave the Chief a number of presents to distribute among the nation. These he distributed with great exactness and justice, but reserved nothing for himself, nor would he give anything to his relations. In this, the manly independence of his character was strongly displayed. There were many minor circumstances attending this selection of Chief that need not be described, but all of which contributed to the interest of the scene, and to elevate the man selected in the estimation of all the whites then present. The election over the council was broken up.

THE TELEGRAPH IN FRANCE.

A Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer gives the following account of the monopoly of the wires by the government of France:—

"The French journals are publishing with wonderment, and an admiration which in spite of themselves they cannot all suppress, accounts which weekly reach them from the United States of the remarkable extension given to electric telegraphic communication in our happy country, without let, hindrance, or annoying supervision and control of a meddling and suspicious Government. 'Bulkley's connector,' by the aid of which messages are so rapidly dispatched over such immense distances, is at the present moment receiving the honor of very general notice in the press. In the mean time the Government itself is tightening the grasp of withering centralization upon telegraphic communication in France. It won't do in despotic countries to let individual enterprise have full and free swing. M. Bonaparte understands this, and you may be sure that the odious system which has characterized all former Governments here, paralyzing private energy in whatever direction it would exert itself, crippling, oppressing, shackling private industry in all its fields of labor, will not be one whit relaxed under the new regime. A decree of the 27 instant ordains that 'no telegraphic line can be established or employed for the transmission of correspondence but by Government, or with its permission. Whoever shall transmit, without such permission, by signals from one place to another, whether by the aid of telegraphic machines or by any other means, shall be punished by imprisonment of from one month to a year, and by fine of from 1,000 to 10,000 francs,' (of from $200 to $2,000.) Thirteen other articles provide, under severe penalties, for the protection and unimpeded use by Government of such telegraphic lines, whether electric or aerian, as it may see fit to establish. There are now in use or in actual process of construction nine lines of electric-telegraph in France, presenting an aggregate length of 1,437 miles."

FOREIGN.

LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Arctic has arrived at New York from Liverpool, which port she left on the 7th inst.

The Markets.—The sales of Cotton for the week ending the 6th inst., comprised 25,000 bales, 3000 of which were for export. The Middling qualities have advanced an eighth of a penny, Middling Orleans being worth 4¾d. and Upland 4⅝d. Rice has advanced 3d.

Flour has advanced one shilling, and the market opened with a good demand, which continued until the close. Wheat has advanced 3d, and Corn was dearer. Money was firm and Consols closed at 97¼. American Stocks were in fair request and unchanged.

England.—The resignation of Lord Palmerston is ascribed to interference having taken place on the part of other members of the Cabinet in Foreign Affairs. The British mail steam ship Amazon, from Southampton for the West Indies, had been consumed by fire at sea, and one hundred and thirty-one lives had been lost.

France.—Universal tranquility prevailed, and the Funds were buoyant, French Fives being quoted at 105. The President had been shot at by a sentry, who had been taken prisoner, sentenced to death by a court martial, and shot. Louis Napoleon is to be styled Emperor, and coins were in the course of being manufactured, which were to bear the inscription, "Louis Napoleon, Emperor."

It is said that the Sovereigns of Europe have notified Napoleon that they are prepared to enforce that article of the Treaty of Vienna, which forbids any descendant of the Emperor Napoleon succeeding to the Imperial title.

The organ of the Government denies the truth of the statement, which had been promulgated, to the effect that the President had received a congratulatory letter from the Emperor Nicholas of Russia.

The new constitution, it was expected, would have been declared on the 8th inst. American Cotton ships that have touched at English ports are to be admitted into French ports free of duty. A large number of suspected persons had been arrested and sent to Cayenne. The statue of Liberty had been removed from the Chamber of Deputies.

Austria.—The Emperor has abrogated the old constitution, and was about to promulgate a new one.

Spain.—The resignation of Lord Palmerston had caused great satisfaction at Madrid.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, January 2, 1852.

Lord Palmerston's retirement is still unexplained, and rumors as to the condition of the Ministry are in daily circulation.—In the commercial world there has been animation and depression,—animation owing to a reduction in the rate of discount at the Bank of England, and depression caused by the failure of one of the oldest and most respectable firms in London, coupled with apprehensions of difficulties elsewhere. Foreign politics remain without alteration. The French trading classes are delighted at the condition of Paris, and at the other European capitals there has been a happy Christmas.

The opening of Parliament, which is to take place in a month, will be anticipated with the most intense interest. It is quite probable that all actual explanations will be deferred till that period, and if such should be the case, the rising of the late Minister to address the House will be one of the most exciting events ever known within its walls.

The appointment of Lord Granville to fill the vacant post has been received with precisely the feeling that might have been anticipated. A man who would have been excellent for an ordinary sphere, has thus suddenly been placed in an extraordinary one, at the most critical epoch of modern history. Experience and genius were both requisite, and he is certainly not known to possess either. His talent is believed to be of the medium kind, which in periods of trial gets run down by which the [illegible] of the opposing forces is destined to sweep the field.

There is also a circumstance, which even if there was nothing else to impair his influence, would just now operate against him. His wife is a French woman and a Roman Catholic. Some of the opponents of the Ministry, who pointed out this fact, have been severely reproved for doing so, but there can be no question that it will excite distrust in many minds usually free from narrow sectarianism or nationality. On every side the truth is shown that the European reaction has its centre at Rome, and if any fresh proof had been wanting, the exertions of the Jesuits in favor of Louis Napoleon, and the benediction of the Pontiff upon his success, would have been conclusive. It is argued, therefore, that one who has connected himself by the nearest tie with a person of that creed, however worthy he may be of confidence in all the ordinary relations of life, can hardly be the most fit man to act at this moment as the leading spirit of the nation that now stands alone in resisting its encroachments. It is asserted, moreover, that the suspicion thus expressed implies no reproach to Lady Granville, and that it cannot be represented as an unfair or cruel attack upon domestic relationship. If she professed any other faith there could, it is alleged, be no danger, because she would still retain her conscience in her own keeping; that as a Roman Catholic, however exemplary she may be by nature, this privilege is not permitted her; that in proportion to the sincerity and devotedness of her character will be the extent of her faithfulness to any injunctions communicated by her spiritual head; and it would seem impossible for any parties, even though they should themselves be Romanists, to assert that under such conditions the danger hinted at is merely imaginary, or that the supposition of it evinces a disposition to misrepresent or vilify the members of their church. No liberal person would seek to prevent Lord Granville, supposing he were actually a Roman Catholic himself, from being eligible for the office of Foreign Minister; but it does not argue intolerance at this juncture to question if in such case it would be for the interests of civil and religious liberty to select him.

The "Almighty Dollar," a weekly paper recently started in New York, says, at its head: "Devoted to Literature and *Making Money*."

SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY, Jan. 19.

Craig's Ex'rs. v. Howard, in Equity, from Orange. Argued by J. H. Bryan for Plaintiff, and Norwood for Defendant.

Washburn v. Corbitt, in Equity, from Caswell. Argued by Kerr for plaintiff, and Norwood for defendant.

TUESDAY, Jan. 20.

State v. Uzzell. Argued by Busbee for defendant.

Maxwell v. Maxwell, in Equity, from Guilford. Argued by Miller for plaintiff.

Patterson v. High, in Equity, from Orange. Submitted by Norwood for plaintiff, and Saunders and G. W. Haywood for defendant.

Smith v. Turrentine, in Equity, from Orange. Argued by Haughton for plaintiff, and W. H. Haywood for defendant.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21.

Lemons v. McDonald, in Equity, from Rockingham. Argued by Kerr for plaintiff, and Miller for defendant.

THURSDAY, Jan. 22.

Carter and wife v. Williams and others, in Equity, from Rockingham. Argued by Miller for plaintiffs, and Kerr for defendants.

Trice v. Turrentine, from Orange. Argued by Moore, Iredell and Norwood for plaintiff, and W. H. Haywood, J. H. Bryan, and Haughton, for defendant.

Raleigh Register.

"*The Democracy Cliqued Again.*"—A large number of intelligent Whigs, called together at this place, on business, from various sections of the State, having *presumed* to interchange opinions in reference to the most appropriate time and place for holding our State Convention, the Editor of the "Standard," ever ready and quick for the dirty game, which he has so often played, in party tactics, has raised the contemptible cry of "*clique!*" "*central caucus!*" by which he hopes to manufacture a little capital to perpetuate the present Dynasty in power; knowing, as he well does, how much an appeal to like prejudices has served him and his cause, in times past!

The Editor understands well the philosophy of shouting *thief* to keep public observation from the guilty party. At the time he put forth this "hue and cry" against the Whigs, to which we have referred, *he* had resolved on trying again the experiment of "*cliquing*" the Democracy! In his last paper, at a loss to find other means of fixing a day and place for the Convention of his Party, he proclaims,—"*After consulting with our friends,* WE *are of opinion that it would be best to hold the Convention at a later day,*" &c. "WE *would most respectfully suggest,*" &c. He then closes with the imposing edict, taking every thing as settled, "*Hold your meetings then,*" &c. But who are these "friends" with whom "WE" consulted?—were they "*Democratic* lawyers?" But it makes no difference. "Hold your meetings, brother Democrats!" The Editor of the "Standard" has said so—"YOU ARE CLIQUED AGAIN!"—*Raleigh Register.*

It is rumored here that Gen. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond, is to be the Whig candidate for Governor—*Ral. Standard.*

By St. Paul, a capital idea! Genl. Dockery can lay out "his excellency" David S. Reid in tip-top style. We know of no man in the State who can do the thing better.

By the way, the same number of the Standard which contained the "rumor" that Genl. Dockery is to be the Whig candidate for Governor, has a long article, in Holden's "strengthy" vein, on the importance of union, organization, and effort among the Democracy. The "rumor" about Genl. Dockery has evidently frightened the *Standard*.—*Washington Whig.*

The doctrine of Intervention is *not* sweeping the country by storm, as the *Journal* says.

The Legislatures of Maine, and New Jersey, thus far are the only ones which have approved it.

Massachusetts could not swallow it, New York is discussing it, Maryland repudiates, and Tennessee is point blank against it.

True, certain Democratic meetings and Conventions in various parts of the North and North West, have passed windy resolutions of approval, and sundry fishermen for political distinction, are baiting their hooks with this gilded fly, for the enticement of gudgeons, with what success the future will disclose. That is about the sum of the matter. The people are sound upon the question.—*Wil. Herald.*

Wonders of the Universe.—What mere assertion will make any one believe that in one second of time, in one beat of the pendulum of a clock, a ray of light travels over 150,000 miles, and would therefore perform the tour of the world in about the same time that it requires to wink with our eyelids, and in much less than a swift runner occupies in taking a single stride! What mortal can be made to believe, without demonstration, that the sun is almost a million times larger than the earth, and that, although so remote from us, a cannon ball shot directly towards it, and maintaining its full speed, would be twenty years in reaching it; yet it affects the earth by its attraction in an appreciable instant of time? Who would not ask for demonstration, when told that a gnat's wing, in its ordinary flight, beats many hundred times in a second; or that there exist animated and regularly organized beings, many thousands of whose bodies laid close together would not extend an inch? But what are these to the astonishing truths which modern optical inquiries have disclosed, which teach that every point of a medium through which a ray of light passes is affected with a succession of periodical movements regularly recurring at equal intervals no less than five hundred millions of millions of times in a single second! That it is by such movements communicated to the nerves of our eyes that we see; nay, more, that it is the difference in the frequency of their recurrence which affects us with the sense of the diversity of color? That for instance, in acquiring the sensation of redness our eyes are affected four hundred and eighty-two millions of millions of times; of yellowness, five hundred and forty-two millions of millions of times; and of violet seven hundred and seven millions of millions of times per second? Do not such things sound more like the ravings of madmen than the sober conclusions of people in their waking senses? They are, nevertheless, conclusions to which any one may most certainly arrive who will only be at the trouble of examining the chain of reasoning by which they have been obtained.—*Herschel.*

A New Mail Arrangement.—We learn from a Northern paper that arrangements are now nearly completed for a rapid transit of passengers and mails between New York, Washington, Charleston, (S. C.) and New Orleans, by which 18 hours will be saved between New York and Charleston, and 42 hours between New York and New Orleans. When this improvement goes into effect, there will be three daily lines between Washington and Wilmington.

Wilmington Herald.

We learn that there is now a tri-weekly mail to Kenansville, Duplin county, leaving Strickland's Depot after the arrival of the cars from Wilmington on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and returning to Stricklands on the same days. The arrangement went into operation on Monday last.

The Bank Robbery.—We learn from our Virginia exchanges, that the amount taken from the Banking house of the Branch Bank of Virginia at Portsmouth on Sunday night last, was $59,915 in bank paper, and $27,000 in gold. There are only eleven one hundred dollar notes of the branch in circulation. Among those stolen, were 189 notes of this denomination.

Commendable Enterprise.—It has been stated in the papers that a road had been made over the ice in the Susquehanna, at Havre-de Grace, for the conveyance of the baggage, mails, &c. and the passengers to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore. We learn since that the Rail Road Company have successfully accomplished the novel undertaking of laying a railroad track upon the ice, and that the cars pass directly across the river, without any detention. This is the first railroad construction upon such a foundation that has probably ever been made, and the Philadelphia Ledger says the enterprise it exhibits on the part of the company, for the accommodation of the public, is an additional reason which may be presented that should secure for it the favor of a grant from the Legislature of Maryland, which would supersede the necessity of overcoming difficulties of this kind which the seasons interpose. The surface of the ice over the river was very uneven in many places, and required grading, which was accomplished by filling in with snow, which formed soon into a compact level surface, on which iron rails were placed. The road will require some watching, to prevent the loss of the rails by any sudden breaking up of the ice on the river by a freshet.—*Sun.*

Improvement in Baltimore.—The Baltimore American has a statistical article on the improvements of that city, as shown by the erection of new buildings. The American in expressing its gratification at the growth of the city, gives the following figures showing the number of new buildings erected in Baltimore during the past five years, viz: in the year 1847 there were 2006 new buildings erected; in 1848 there were 1920; in 1849 there were 1894; in 1850 the number was 1827; and 1851 it was 1815. It cannot fail to be remarked that each succeeding year exhibits somewhat of a falling off from the figures of the preceding one, and yet the American observes:

These figures, derived from reliable official sources, exhibit a continued and sustained growth and extension of this city, which, we feel confident, has not been exceeded by any of her cotemporaries on the Atlantic seaboard.

A New Production.—The Journal of Commerce gives an account of a novel production which the Bay State Mills—those which recently drove the British Shawls out of the market—have produced. It is a Felt-Cloth Carpet, printed in black work, and designed according to weight, either as a floor-cloth or drugget. The threads of wool are not *spun* or *woven*, but drawn out and *laid* together, the whole mass being felted like a hat body. Within a few months fabrics have been put together in this way, showing a different color on either side, and designed for coats to be made up without lining. The Bay State Mills make this cloth with a white ground, about forty-eight inches wide, weighing from four to twenty-four ounces per yard, and print it in elegant carpet designs, showing the richest combination of brilliant colors, and furnish it at seventy-five to ninety cents per yard.

The Senate of Massachusetts has passed a resolution authorizing the Governor of the State to invite M. Kossuth to visit Boston, but refused to appoint any committee to make arrangements for his reception, or to authorize the expenditure of a dollar, and by a direct vote of 12 to 14 refused to "request" the Governor to make the invitation.

Leap Year.—The ladies of Northfield, Mass., and vicinity, availing themselves of the privileges of leap year, gave a ball on Friday night last, inviting the beaux, waiting upon them to the ball, and paying the fiddler. An interesting question has been asked, viz: whether leap year commences on the 1st of January, or 29th of February. The Northfield ladies are evidently in favor of the first date.

Cancer.—This terrible disease is said to have greatly increased in England during a few years, insomuch that a Cancer Hospital has just been established in London, and is already effecting an immense deal of good. In 1850, before the Hospital was established, no less than four thousand five hundred and eighty-six persons died in England, of this frightful malady. Of these, three thousand two hundred and twenty-eight were males.

The New Orleans Picayune is out against the taste now coming into fashion again for outre looking plaid patterns for pants, and the editors say that there is a friend of theirs, who rejoices in a pair, which, every time they meet their visual organs, give them a desire to lay the wearer down and play draughts on him.

Mr. J. H. Collett, writing to the Nashville Banner, from Caldwell county, (N. C.) says that on the 12th of June last, he cut from nine acres of land a wheat crop yielding 60 bushels of wheat, and that on the 21st June he planted the same ground in corn and pumpkins, and has gathered seven loads of pumpkins, and 205 bushels of corn—the wheat worth 75 cents, and the corn 50 cents per bushel, and the pumpkins $1 per load. This land has been in constant cultivation for eighty years.

Fire.—We learn that the house of the late Mr. Redmond L. Stanly, (whose death we announce in this paper) near Kenansville, in Duplin county, took fire about four o'clock on the afternoon of Monday the 19th inst., and was entirely consumed. The furniture, however, was saved, with the exception of a few unimportant articles. The house was old and of little value.—*Wil. Journal.*

A paragraph is obtaining extensive circulation, representing, on the authority of the American Almanac, that there were at Chapel Hill but *thirty-nine* clear days "from June 1850 to May 1851"; the rest, 326 days, being represented as "cloudy;" and the impression is made still more unfavorable by representing, from the same authority, that there were 194 clear days at Green Lake, Wisconsin, in 1850, and at Cincinnati 143 clear days, 171 variable, and 51 cloudy.

Our friend of the Wilmington Herald, whose pen is wont to give a spice of humor to every thing it touches, on giving place to this paragraph, indulges in some reflections on blue devils, anti-fogmatics, &c., but cannot suppress the prevailing doubt that the "cloudy paragraph" is the product of some indolent youngster at the Hill, and partakes strongly of the flavor of the Java coffee which was raised in Caswell.

But all this "fog" can be easily dissipated by the explanation which we have authority in making. The observations reported for the American Almanac were taken at four specified periods during each day, and entries made indicating the degree in which the sky was obscured by clouds. The result of these observations showed only thirty-nine days during the above-mentioned period in which the sky was entirely cloudless. A floating cloud, though "no bigger than a man's hand," would prevent an entry indicating this perfect clearness, yet there may have been many more days which, in common parlance, would have been denominated "clear," an unobscured sun cheering the earth with its light and heat. The fact was no doubt represented truly in the Almanac; the blunder was only in the editor who prepared the article in circulation.

So far, then, from Chapel Hill having more cloudy days "than any other locality in the Union or in Europe," the probability is that it is as much blessed with sunshine as the most favored.

Hillsborough Recorder.

A CARD.

THE subscriber offers his services to the public (in town or country) to give plans for buildings, with specifications, bills of materials, working drafts, &c., and will also superintend the execution of separate buildings or improvements, for a moderate per diem allowance.

GEO. S. HODGES.

Jan'y 24, 1852. 59-3t

THE
GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES
AND
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Important reduction in the rates of Postage!!

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

No. 54 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK,

CONTINUE to publish the following British Periodicals, viz:

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
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Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for twenty years, and their circulation is constantly on the increase notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class and from numerous Eclectics and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My Novel," (both by Bulwer,) "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

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N. B. L. S. & Co. have recently published, and have now for sale, the "Farmer's Guide," by Henry Stephens of Edinburgh, and Professor Norton of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols., royal octavo, containing 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding, $6; in paper covers, for the mail, $5.

Office of the Fayetteville [illegible] thern Plank Road C[illegible]

JANUARY 2[illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS [illegible] either of the undersigned [illegible] February next, for the [illegible] 600 feet B. measure, of [illegible] ber, at the site of the [illegible] Bridge over the Cape Fear [illegible] ten. Said timber to be [illegible] and delivered in such [illegible] times as the undersigned [illegible] the whole is delivered [illegible]

The dimensions of [illegible] calling upon John Waddill [illegible] other necessary information [illegible]

JOHN W[illegible]

59-td]

To Farmers, Gardeners &[illegible]

THE subscriber [illegible] Messrs. B. N. Stanly [illegible] [illegible] sale of [illegible] at wholesale and retail [illegible] Seeds, warranted the [illegible] All orders will receive [illegible]

Wilmington, N. C., Jan [illegible]

Fayetteville and S[illegible]

PLANK ROA[illegible]

THE Stockholders [illegible] by notified, that the [illegible] Stock was due and pay[illegible] etteville on the 4th inst [illegible] are required to pay the [illegible] of the Charter will be [illegible]

The Road is nearly [illegible] subscription is [illegible]

The [illegible] the payments.

By order of the [illegible]

[illegible]

Jan. 20, 1852.

THE copartnership [illegible] tween the undersigned [illegible] dissolved by mutual [illegible] debted to the [illegible] settle their [illegible] who alone is [illegible]

Jan'y 20, 1852.



Livery Stable Bus[illegible]

THE sub[illegible] above [illegible] considerable [illegible] modate the public [illegible] he solicits a continuance [illegible]

Jan'y 20, 1852.

FOR HIR[illegible]

A NEGRO WOMAN [illegible] to [illegible]

Jan'y 22.

COPARTNERSHI[illegible]

THE subscribers [illegible] ber 1851, [illegible] the firm of WESSEL & [illegible] Stores Nos. 1 and 2 [illegible] ing, on North Water street [illegible] formerly occupied by Mr. [illegible] they intend to keep [illegible] ment of GROCERIES, [illegible] SIONS, at wholesale.

Jan'y 19, 1852.

J. WESSEL.

WESSEL & [illegible]

Commission Merchants and [illegible] sale Grocers.

North Water [illegible]

Wilmington, [illegible]

INTEND to keep [illegible] ral assortment of

Groceries, Liquors and Pro[illegible]

At Wholesale—and to carry on [illegible] COMMISSION BUSINESS.

REFERENCES

E. P. Hall, Pres't Branch [illegible]
O. G. Parsley, Pres't Com[illegible]
P. K. Dickinson, Esq.

Peppe & Co.
Dollner & Potter.

New Y[illegible]

Jan'y 19, 1852.

A PLAIN CASE [illegible]

Most cheerfully do I [illegible] child, three years old, was [illegible] by a physician, who at length [illegible] I then began using Dr. L[illegible] very soon [illegible] charged, [illegible] sit up, and [illegible] this medicine to grown persons [illegible] plaining, and found it to [illegible] same way very promptly.

In my neighborhood Dr. L[illegible] much used, and highly [illegible]

JOHN [illegible]

Dooly co., Ga., Feb. 18[illegible]

A REMARKABLE [illegible]

When a medicine proves [illegible] Little's Vermifuge, it [illegible] whole country. [illegible] months old, that [illegible] year, I gave three [illegible] cine, according [illegible] by the next morning [illegible] two large worms were [illegible] menced mending at once [illegible] I have given this Vermifuge [illegible] instances with the happiest [illegible]

In my neighborhood, where [illegible] it used, I hear it spoken of [illegible] terms, indeed, as never [illegible] equalled.

JAMES M[illegible]

Monroe county, Ga.

Read the following extract [illegible]

Baker county, [illegible]

Dr. Little—Sir: I have lately [illegible] mifuge in the case of my little [illegible] the symptoms of worms, with [illegible] lowed by spasms, which lasted [illegible] at one time so violent that we [illegible] him out for dead. Previous [illegible] him every thing for worms we [illegible] no avail. Your Vermifuge was [illegible] and by the next day he had [illegible] ber of large worms, and s[illegible] entirely. Yours with much [illegible]

MOSES [illegible]

Dr. Little—Sir: In my family [illegible] several vials of your Vermifuge [illegible] Fahnestock's, and find yours [illegible] remedy I ever gave or knew [illegible]

(Signed) BERRY [illegible]

Talbot county.

DR. E. COOK'S IMPROVED [illegible] PILLS.

These are the pills that are [illegible] be given in all cases of pain in [illegible] or limbs, dullness, want of appe[illegible] also for jaundice, liver complaint [illegible] of spleen, &c.

The fac simile of the signature [illegible] Little will be found upon the [illegible] of each of his Medicines.

Sold wholesale and retail by [illegible] at his Manufacturing Depot, [illegible] street, Philadelphia, and Macon [illegible]

☞ To be had also of Joseph [illegible] A. Watson, Floral College; Low[illegible] lass, Bennettsville; Dr. P. M[illegible] ton; C. C. Barbee, Barclaysville; [illegible] Raleigh.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent for Fa[illegible]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1852.

[illegible]—The cold weather has [illegible] a very disagreeable state of [illegible] with all parts of the world [illegible] Fredericksburg, Va. Not a pa[illegible] from North of Richmond, of [illegible] Monday the 19th, has been [illegible] The following from Satur[illegible] will give some idea of the con[illegible]

[illegible]—The Northern cars arrived [illegible] time yesterday, but again [illegible] The Potomac and [illegible] have both been completely [illegible] We see also, from [illegible] that Elizabeth River [illegible] a few days ago, as to [illegible] Norfolk; and that the [illegible] was frozen entirely across [illegible]

[illegible] state of things sure[illegible] longer. Indeed, we [illegible] to announce that all the [illegible] How the contrac[illegible] them, is their look-out.

[illegible]—As an ex[illegible] Wilmington Journal of [illegible] unprecedented severity [illegible] state that there is [illegible] with the north by [illegible] as well as the [illegible] by the ice. The [illegible] for forty or fifty [illegible] and the bay boats [illegible] run up as high as [illegible] that with difficulty. [illegible] north of Richmond [illegible] The Despatch of [illegible] says:

[illegible] telegraphic despatches [illegible] Fredericksburg yes[illegible] facts: The mail-boat [illegible] at Washington at [illegible] morning, with the mail [illegible] She passed Alexandria [illegible] travelling *ten miles* in [illegible] did not proceed much [illegible] before she was com[illegible] go back, it being im[illegible] way through the dense [illegible] the intensely cold wea[illegible] up in the Potomac."

[illegible] R. M. T. Hunter has been [illegible] in Congress from Vir[illegible] opposition.

[illegible] the Legislature of Penn[illegible] prevent the immigration of [illegible] State. The bill imposes [illegible] person employing such ne[illegible] them to come into [illegible] and imprisonment of the ne[illegible]

[illegible] intended to prevent fu[illegible] as well as free negroes from [illegible] in Pennsylvania.

[illegible] Messenger says the fol[illegible] amount of stock, &c. [illegible] through the lower gate of [illegible] Turnpike the past three [illegible] Hogs, 56,496; Sheep, 1292; [illegible] Cattle, 694; Horsemen, 658; [illegible] 5 do., 17; 4 do., 63; [illegible] Carriages, 23; Sulkies of [illegible] $1575 17.

[illegible] NORTH AMERICA.—Mr. [illegible] has presented to us, [illegible] and very complete Map [illegible] just published in that [illegible] This work, being [illegible] most recent surveys, [illegible] is probably the most [illegible] one published. It [illegible] of information, as to [illegible] states, and territo[illegible] rivers, lakes, cities, [illegible] in short every thing [illegible] in a Map of this [illegible] golden regions of Cali[illegible] Utah, the various [illegible] are conspicuous on [illegible] Clarke will wait on our [illegible] and will also show it [illegible] Liberty Point Hotel, [illegible] present week.

[illegible]—The Thermometer at Chap[illegible] last fell to 2 degrees [illegible] it was 4 above. At [illegible] below zero. At New [illegible] was frozen over, and [illegible]

[illegible] the weather was colder [illegible] for 20 years. The [illegible] 19, and the snow was [illegible]

[illegible] New York furnishes $1,- [illegible] for support of District [illegible] raised by tax, and [illegible] the income of the School [illegible] to more than $6,-

[illegible] MAGAZINE, &c.—Our [illegible] will see the usual annual [illegible] Mr. Scott, the republish[illegible] Magazines, Reviews, &c. [illegible] so often had occasion to [illegible] Mr. Scott's pub[illegible] cheap and valuable. [illegible]

[illegible] RAILROAD CONVENTION.— [illegible] Railroad Convention [illegible] New Orleans on the 5th inst. [illegible] were present, from [illegible] Many speeches were made, [illegible] connected with [illegible] the meeting were referred [illegible] of Committees.

[illegible] was held not to under[illegible] subscription for any project[illegible] to consult as to the [illegible] communication likely to de[illegible] of the sections repre[illegible] radiate directly from [illegible] connect with those that [illegible]

[illegible] Bremer will soon publish [illegible] book on America, called [illegible] New World."

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 19th, Mr. Clark introduced a resolution declaring against Kossuth's doctrine of intervention, and in favor of Washington's advice on the subject of foreign relations. The resolution was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Walker introduced a bill giving a quarter section of land to every married man, who shall become an actual settler.

On Tuesday, nothing of interest occurred.

On Thursday, Mr. Walker presented a resolution authorizing the employment of ice mail boats on the Potomac river. Referred.

On Friday, the day was devoted to private bills.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the day was principally spent in debating the subject of the Census printing job.

Mr. Clingman offered a resolution declaring the right of the States to exclude slaves or free negroes from their limits.

On Tuesday, the House discussed the mode of paying the Mexican Indemnities.

On Thursday and Friday, the House was engaged in discussing the mode of payment relative to the Mexican indemnity.

[The above meagre particulars of the proceedings of Congress during the past week are from the telegraphic despatches of the Richmond Whig,—not a single Washington paper having reached this place of later date than Monday the 19th.]

PROFESSIONAL BEGGARS.—The Charleston Courier, and the Charleston Police, are making important exposures of the gang of professional beggars, men, women and children, generally Italians, who are constantly seen all over the country, armed with printed papers, detailing shipwreck, distress, widowhood, &c. Several of the gang have been arrested in Charleston and committed for trial. In their possession was found a large bundle of those lying documents printed and written, for use by themselves and others. And it was discovered that one of them, calling himself Laurent Carsigliero, "had on him a letter from Wilmington, N. C., informing him that his confederates had separated at Fayetteville, and would join him in Charleston, and directed if he left Charleston before their arrival to drop a line in the Charleston Post Office. This man, and a little boy, who went with him to Charleston, and from whom he had separated at that place for the purpose of carrying on business more successfully, told all manner of tales; but it turned out that he left a wife and children residing on his farm in the parish of Romaggi, province of Genoa, Italy, awaiting his return from a profitable tour through the United States. They were all committed.

"Capt. Carsigliero had been a sea captain, sailing out of Genoa; he had visited New-York, and finding from his acquaintances that begging was more profitable than navigating his vessel, quit the sea and made a begging tour of the United States; being successful, he returned to his native village called *Sol*, in Italy, and purchased a farm for 18,000 francs, which, united with his patrimonial estate, amounted to 30,000 francs. He is now on his second visit and tour of the United States to increase his wealth. He has two sons: one who owns a boarding house in some city of this Union, but who is now travelling about begging; the other was taken by the police of Charleston the day after his father's arrest, having upon him the usual documents of the begging fraternity. Another individual, who was at the same time arrested, pretended to be a bricklayer—came from Wilmington by Georgetown, and arrived thence per steamer *Gen. Clinch* in Charleston, the day after Capt. Carsigliero's arrest and commitment."

The Courier exposes the complete system to which this imposition is reduced. Large numbers of these lazy, beggarly Italians, generally leaving farms at home, managed during their absence by relations, annually arrive at Baltimore, where they procure papers, representing shipwreck, or some other disaster, and commence their tour, which usually lasts from 5 to 7 years. They put on rags, or have a deformed or diseased child in their arms, as may promise most profit. They meet at night, and indulge in drinking, gambling, &c. The Courier says it is the best organized and most profitable system of fraud and nursery of vice in the Union.

One of these women was in this town last week, and was evidently very successful. *Our* police did not think proper to arrest her; and so, a considerable amount, which might have been so advantageously bestowed upon really deserving poor, who must feel the pinchings of poverty in this inclement season, was carried off by this impudent foreign impostor.

For ourselves, we are determined never to give again to one of these strolling foreign beggars, with their printed certificates, and ragged children. And we would advise our readers to come to the same resolution.

WELL DRILLED.—An election to fill a vacancy in the Legislature was held at Richmond, Va., a few days since. There were two Whig Candidates in the field; but up to the day of the election no Democrat was in nomination. Two Democrats, indeed had been named as suitable candidates *on the day before the election*, but no definite action was agreed upon. Yet, on the next day, one of these received the full party vote in Richmond, not a single vote being thrown away!

We heard a lady who owns a cistern say yesterday she must have rain. As she always has her own way, rain may be expected very suddenly. Her husband will bet on it anyhow, for he knows what home reign is, sure.

THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—The Greensborough Patriot, alluding to fixing the time and place for the meeting of the Convention, writes as follows:

We have no fears of a "Raleigh Clique" in this connexion; and believe that famous organization is now only mentioned by our open opponents for effect, or by others for sinister purposes. Whatever of Raleigh Clique may have existed heretofore, has been scattered to the four winds. Neither are we afraid of the East on account of the superior ease of access to Raleigh; for the Whigs of the East are good and true, identified in national sentiment with the Whigs of the West. As regards national measures and national men, there appears a gratifying unanimity of view among the Whigs of the whole State.

Time and place being settled, people will naturally cast about for a "suitable candidate" to bear our banner in the coming gubernatorial canvass. Messrs. John A. Gilmer, of Guilford; John Kerr, of Caswell; Wm. H. Washington, of Craven; Kenneth Rayner, of Hertford; R. B. Gilliam, of Granville; and David A. Barnes, of Northampton, have each been nominated by county meetings, or by publication in the newspapers. Either of those gentlemen, or scores of others that might be named, are able and worthy to bear the Whig standard in the important campaign which approaches. If nothing but the topic of federal politics were likely to enter into the discussion, we should feel but little anxiety as to the choice—and indeed, still less as to the result.

But it is not to be disguised, that an important matter of State policy will come in for a share of consideration in the approaching canvass. It cannot be kept out. The propriety and process of amending our State Constitution must necessarily be discussed, and must have a powerful bearing upon the Governor's election. It is useless to blink the question, or to try to *slide* over it in silence. In our humble judgment, it will be wisdom in the April Convention to come out and take a bold position, and nominate a man who has some *definite* views on the subject, and the independence to proclaim them over the State. If no reference be made to this subject in the "platform" of the Convention, the nominee will be placed in a most awkward predicament either in the West or East, or both; he will find that silence does him damage, yet be afraid to speak. And if any position be assumed by the Convention, it must be done with becoming decision, or it will command no respect.

And just here, we cannot withhold our disapproval, (to give no harsher name to the feeling,) of the proposition to "leave it to the people to say whether they will have a Convention or not." We are of those who have little patience with this temporising process, when the actual and pressing issue is between *Amending the Constitution at once by a Convention of the People, and Piecemeal Amendments by the Legislature.* We had enough of the latter in the last Assembly; and have no hope that *party screws* and *sectional interests and prejudices* will ever cease to be employed in similar operations.

We have no disposition to conceal the well-matured opinion—nay, it is our duty as the representative of what we believe to be the popular judgment around us, to press the necessity of nominating a candidate who shall speak out boldly, in every corner of the State, as an advocate of a free Convention to reform the Constitution. We would not ask him to specify the particulars of reform—what propositions in this relation *he* might approve or disapprove;—only, that he should insist upon the right and propriety of the People, without reference to section or to party, taking the remodelling of their fundamental laws into *their own hands*, and 'taking it *out of the hands of party demagogues and legislative log-rollers.*'

There is nothing sectional—nothing exclusively East or West, in this. We see nothing to prevent every Whig in the State, between Tennessee and the Atlantic, from cordially meeting upon this platform.

From the course of some members of the last Legislatures, a suspicion is forced upon the mind, amounting almost to a conclusion, that, much as they deprecated and hated Gov. Reid's "free suffrage," they finally embraced it in preference to an open Convention, with the hope that the passage of that particular amendment by legislative process would stop the clamor for Reform;—that demagogues would henceforth keep their fingers out of this process, inviting as Gov. Reid has proved it to be, and that the people would be satisfied with this specious but unsubstantial favor. A futile hope, and an unworthy conclusion, on the part of such legislators, which, we fear will be found to have done much to unsettle popular confidence in one section, towards leading men in another section, unless cordiality can be restored upon a common platform.

It is not worth while to expect the Whigs to carry every thing in a State canvass on the mere strength of their *name*. The magic of *party* alone is not sufficient for Whig success. However excellent the name and principles of "Whig," and glorious the associations clustering around it, —there is too much of intelligence and of personal independence among those bearing the title, to give blind and unquestioning obedience to the behests of king Party. Their past history presents a thousand exhibitions of this fact. It is a characteristic of our party which commands respect, though it does not always secure success. Not so with the Democrats. They vote with their *party*, for their *party man*, under any and all circumstances.

This characteristic of the party was hardly ever made more manifest than in the case of Gov. Reid. The leading democrats of the East cursed "free suffrage" with bitter cursing, and hated the demagoguery which proposed it with a holy hatred;—yet they threw up their caps, and hurrahed, and voted for Reid! Could party drill be made more perfect? Catch the Whigs in the enactment of a similar farce, will you? No. Their self-respect and respect for the great associations connected with their name forbids it. Such sacrifices of all that is independent and high-minded are not expected at *their* hands.

These remarks are not made in any spirit of dictation to the April Convention.—But the question of State Constitutional Reform has taken a hold upon the popular mind and assumed an importance that will make it a paramount element in our State elections. We wish all concerned to become duly sensible of this weighty fact.

COUNTERFEIT QUARTER DOLLARS.—We have seen a counterfeit 25 cent piece, a wretched imitation, of which, we learn, a number were put in circulation at the Fair Ground, Laurel Hill, a month or two ago, by a gambler. The slightest examination is sufficient to detect the pewter, and the imperfect stamp of the coin.

The Petersburg Intelligencer.—We find the following notice in the Southside Democrat of yesterday:

"The office of the Petersburg Intelligencer was destroyed by fire on Monday morning, and the consequence is, that a few days must elapse before the publication can be resumed. In the meantime, I ask the indulgence of my subscribers, pledging myself to resume work as promptly as possible.

"JOHN W. SYME.

"January 21st, 1852."

We sincerely sympathise with Mr. Syme, and trust he may be speedily enabled to resume the publication of his paper, which has long been regarded as one of the most sprightly and valuable Whig Journals in the State. The present being a fitting occasion for the manifestation of good will on the part of the public towards the Intelligencer and its excellent Editor, we trust the paper may number troops of new friends on its appearance, and that it may continue to flourish for all time to come.—*Richmond Times.*

In the above expression of good feeling for the Petersburg Intelligencer and its able Editor, we most heartily unite.

[OBSERVER.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.

Mr. Webster and Mr. Rives.—An official correspondence between Mr. Webster and Mr. Rives, in relation to French affairs, has been published. Mr. Webster instructs Mr. Rives to acknowledge the new form of Government imposed by the People, but authorises him to express the regret of the Government of the U. States at the overthrow of the Republican constitution. Mr. W. also apprises Mr. Rives of the approval by his Government of his course in awaiting the action of the people of France, before acknowledging the late usurpation of Louis Napoleon.

Whigs of Old Bladen.—We are authentically informed by a friend from Bladen, that the true and tried Whigs of that County will hold a meeting at the Court House on Monday night the 2d February, that being County Court week, for the purpose of electing Delegates to attend the State Convention.

A large attendance is confidently expected, and great enthusiasm anticipated. We are highly pleased to hear this, and hope that every County which has not yet acted, soon will do likewise, and appoint such Delegates as will be certain to attend the State Convention—for then the candidate for Governor will come before the people well recommended, and no individual in the State can object to him, and this being the case victory certainly awaits to crown his efforts: and the "Old North State" will be rescued from her present administration, and will resume her former grandeur and proud standard of politics.

Wilmington Herald.

A Narrow Escape.—The other day, two young gentlemen in this vicinity went out deer hunting, and in the progress of the chase one of them perceiving a greyish object at a little distance and hearing the rustling of the branches, immediately discharged one barrel at the object, and was in the act of pulling the trigger of the other when he was arrested by the voice of his companion. The latter who was on horseback, had left his stand and was going through the thicket, when he was fired upon by his friend, who in the hurry of the moment mistook him for a deer. Most providentially he escaped unhurt,—the charge of buckshot just missing his person. A part of his coat which swung in front was perforated by a ball. His horse however did not have the same good fortune, for receiving a portion of the charge, it staggered on for a short distance and fell and died.

This is one of the narrowest escapes from death that we have seen recorded.

Wilmington Herald.

Carolina Female College.—The third session of this growing and popular institution opened on the 2d Monday in this month. The prospects of the College, we learn, are as flattering as ever, students coming in very freely from the surrounding counties and from the neighboring Districts of South Carolina.

During the vacation the College has been put in complete order, and the Trustees promise to spare no reasonable pains to render young ladies comfortable and contented.—*Wadesborough Argus.*

A Homicide.—A homicide was committed in the southern part of Richmond county on Sunday morning last, upon the body of David McInnis. No person saw the act perpetrated, so far as we have been able to learn; but one Jacob Brigman, at whose residence the occurrence took place, was immediately taken by the neighbors and carried before a Justice of the Peace, by whom he was committed to jail. The deceased was shot in the back with a mixed load of about forty shot: and circumstances left no doubt upon the minds of those who investigated the matter of Brigman's having done the deed.

Wadesborough Argus.

Postscript.

A few of our papers came through this morning.

The news of most interest is, a pretty well authenticated report that Mr. Fillmore, in respect to many and urgent applications of his Whig friends, has consented that his name may go before the Whig National Convention for the Presidency. He had intended formally to decline, in his last annual message, but was persuaded to withhold that part of the message.

The Locofoco State Convention of Texas has unanimously nominated Gen. Sam Houston for President.

Mules & Wagon for Sale.

WILL be sold, at Davis & Willis's Store, in Robeson county, (Robeson Institute,) on Saturday the 31st January 1852, a team of young Mules and a nearly new Wagon, with all its fixtures. Terms, cash, or a good note, negotiable at one of the Banks in Fayetteville. The sale to take place at noon.

ABSALOM DAVIS.

Jan'y 26, 1852. 59-1t

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

William O. Butler in Kentucky.—The nomination of General Butler by the Democratic State Convention, and that, too, with almost perfect unanimity, is certainly, in view of all the circumstances of the case, a very surprising event. The Louisville *Democrat*, unquestionably the ablest and most extensively circulated Democratic paper in Kentucky, has for some time past been assailing General Butler with ferocity and apparently with effect, charging vehemently, and adducing facts to prove, that General Butler has entered into a shameless alliance with the Freesoilers, and that his nomination for the Presidency, and still more, his election, would be a complete triumph of the Free-soil party. Our neighbor's articles, containing his charges and specifications against General Butler's supporters, have been very generally circulated among the Kentucky Democracy, and read, as we are credibly informed, by every member of the Democratic State Convention just held at the Capitol; *and yet General Butler is nominated almost unanimously!*

The Boston Commonwealth, the mouthpiece of the free-soil faction, has the following significant remark:

"Kossuth is, indeed, admitted to be a fixed fact in the Presidential campaign, and a power counterpoise to slave power."

Pretty Good.—A New York correspondent of the Boston Transcript tells a good story, while giving an account of the "Kossuth reception" in that city. Says he—"A gentlemanly old man, who stood near me, while the crowd were rending the welkin with their shouts for Kossuth and Hungary, exclaimed, 'Hurrah for your own country, you d—d fools! Hurrah for your own government, whose blessing you enjoy every day of your lives!'"

FROM THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

A DEAR DINNER.

Dear P: At the last "Hen Convention" in our city, some six weeks since, a mutual friend of ours, residing in the suburbs of our metropolis, came to the city in the morning to attend the "hen fair," where he purchased a very large and beautiful pair of Shanghai fowls, to breed from; and as he was to remain in town until evening, he sent the birds by a boy, with a note to a friend of his, living at the Albion, requesting that he would take charge of the chickens until the afternoon, as he had some matters of business that would detain him; he also told the boy to say he would dine with him at 4 o'clock.

The boy delivered the fowls, but forgot the note, and simply remarked, "Here's a pair of rousing big chickens Mr. M—— sent you, and says he will dine with you at 4 o'clock."

The gentleman, supposing his friend, (who, by the way, knows a hawk from a handsaw, and a canvass-back from a *broil-about!*) had sent him something extra, ordered them to be given to the cook, with directions that they be killed and dressed at once, as he had a friend to dine with him at 4 that P. M. The order was accordingly obeyed, and at the appointed time the dinner served. After imbibing sundry "wine bitters," as a sharpener to their appetites, they sat down, and the Shanghai owner was requested to carve; and as he was dissecting these enormous "cute members of the Hen Convention," he remarked to his friend,

"You have an extraordinary fine pair of chickens here?"

"Yes," answered the other, "they *are* an indifferently good sized pair of birds; they were sent to me by a mutual friend of ours."

"Indeed, were they? a devilish clever fellow he must be, Jim; a very pretty present, this, and I declare they are the most delicious flavor I ever tasted, and as juicy, too, as a canvass-back!"

And so he continued praising the rich flavor of the chickens until after they had taken care of a couple of bottles of Schrieder; and while chattering over their bottle of sherry, and enjoying their regalias, the owner of the Shanghais said,

"By the bye, Jim, what did you think of my hen purchase this morning?"

"Why, Bill, I think they were most delicious, and wish you would dine with me every day in the week, if you will send me such chickens."

"Such chickens!" screeched Bill, as the thought flashed across his mind that he might possibly have been eating his own Shanghais. "What the devil do you mean?"

"Mean," replied Jim, "why, I mean to say that you have dined off of those chickens you sent me this morning!"

Bill instantly jumped up from the table, and rammed his hands up to his elbows in his breeches pocket, and after striding across the room some half-dozen times, without uttering a word, but his eyes all the while with "fine frenzy rolling," stopped short, and turning to his friend, exclaimed, with no little jesticulation—

"Good God, Jim! I *paid thirty-five dollars for that pair of fowls* this morning! Didn't that cussed boy give you a note this morning when he left the chickens?"

"No," said Jim, "he gave me no note, he simply handed me the Shanghais, and said you would dine with me at four! Therefore, I had them *roasted!*"

Bill instantly rushed for his horse and wagon, and has not been seen in the city but once since, and then he was closely muffled up, and both ears stopped with cotton, for fear he would hear some one say *Shanghias!*

A few days since, while passing his residence, I dropped in upon him for an hour, and after a while ventured to touch upon the different breeds of poultry, but at once discovered a wildness about Bill's eyes, therefore discontinued the topic. When he said, imploringly,

"Old fellow! don't hit me now, I'm down—that *chicken dinner has never yet digested!*" Truly yours, ACORN.

BOSTON, January 5, 1852.

30 BBLS. WHISKEY,
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
Just received and for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.

Jan'y 26, 1852. 59-2w

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the jail of Robeson county on the 20th inst., a negro man about 80 or 85 years old, 5 feet high, and very black; he says his name is PHAROAH, and that he belongs to Thomas Chapman, of Marlborough District, S. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. W. GUNN, Jailer.

Lumberton, N. C., Jan. 22, 1852. 59-3t

MARRIED,

At St. John's Church, in this town, on the 22d inst., by Rev. J. C. Huske Mr. JOHN EASTER, of Baltimore, to Miss MARY A. FITZHARRIS.

In this county, on the 22d inst., by M. B. Gillis, Esq., Mr. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL to Miss MARGARET BLUE.

Near Harrison Creek, Cumberland county, on the 15th inst., by Arthur Horn, Esq., Mr. HENRY JAS. WEST to Miss MARY JANE WEST, daughter of Samuel West of Beaver Creek.

DIED,

In Hillsborough, at the residence of her son, D. D. Phillips, esq., on the 16th inst., Mrs. MARY A. PHILLIPS, in the 64th year of her age.

In Duplin county, on the 17th inst., Mr. REDMOND L. STANLY, aged about 70 years. Mr. S. was on board the privateer Brig Snap Dragon, commanded by Capt. Otway Burns, at the time of her capture by the British during the last war, and was with the rest of his comrades, confined in the Dartmoor prison-ship two years.

Near Fayetteville, on the 15th inst., Miss MARGARET McMULLEN, aged about 60 years.

Very suddenly, in Sampson county, on the 14th inst., ARCHIBALD, youngest son of Blackman Crumpler, Esq. in the 22d year of his age.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

JANUARY 27, 1852

	From	To
BACON—	9½	10
Hams,		
Sides,		
Shoulders,		
BEESWAX—	22	23
COFFEE—		
Rio,	9	10½
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	7⅝	
Prime,	7¼	
Fair,	7	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	16	18
Dundee,	15	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6½
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	32	35
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	60	4 75
Fine,	4 35	4 50
Scratched,	4 25	
GRAIN—	4	
Corn,	90	95
Wheat,	85	90
Oats,	55	60
Peas,	80	85
Rye,		
HIDES—	1	
Dry,	9	11
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	10	11
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	25	28
New Orleans, (none.)		
OILS—		
Linseed,	90	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	60	1 75
Alum, (bu.)	1 40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	12½	1 20
Clover, (none.)	1	
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	75	
Buck,	1	
SPIRITS—	2	
Peach Brandy,	50	55
Apple "	47	50
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	40	45
Northern "	35	40
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Leaf,	11	13
Crushed,	10	12
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	3½	5
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	5	
Manufactured,	15	30
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2	2¼
10 x 12,	2¼	2¾
WOOL—	18	20

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

New Bacon is in demand at 9½ to 10.
Cotton—Firm at our highest figure.
Other articles quite Steady.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

New Bacon 10½ to 10¾. Lard 10½. Stock of Corn very light; no sales. Northern Hay 90. Beef cattle 4 to 4 50. Turpentine, soft 2 30, hard 1 30 to 1 35. Common Rosin 90. Spirits 28. Tar 1 60 to 1 62. A raft of inferior flooring Boards sold at $10. Spirit Barrels 1 50.—Shingles 3 to 3 25. 1000 sacks Salt sold at 1 10, 90 days. Molasses 22 to 23. Timber, receipts light and prices continue high.

The Journal says, "The Locks on Deep river have been opened, and several rafts of timber have already come through and reached market. We note sales this morning of 1 raft prime mill timber at $10 50; 1 ordinary to prime at $10; 1 ordinary at $9; and 1 inferior at $5 50."

At Cheraw, Cotton 5¾ to 7¼. Bacon 10 to 12½. Coffee 12 to 15. Flour 5 to 5 50. Corn 90. Salt 1 75.

At New Orleans, cotton fell ⅛ on the Asia's news, and rose ⅛ on the Arctic's, with sales on Thursday of 11,500 bales. Strict middling 7¼.

At Charleston, cotton 6 to 8¼.

At New York, on Friday last, middling Uplands sold at 8¼. Sales three days 3600 bales. Flour and grain were improving.

Total receipts of cotton 1,250,681 bales, against 1,150,084 last year. Increase 100,597.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Jan 24—St'r Gov Graham, with goods for Jacob Lassiter, Pritchard & Roseborough, Ray & Pearce, H L Myrover & Co, Young & Horton, D & W McLaurin, Geo Bardt, J W Farish, M Greentree & Co, Prof E Mitchell, Patridge & Co, D H James, Snow Camp Co, Cedar Falls Co, H Branson & Son, J Utley, Rev J H Wheeler, Jenkins & Roberts, J N T, D M McPhail, W H & R S Tucker, C T Haigh & Son, E Fuller, J F Council & Cain, J H Hall, Leete & Johnson, Richmond Manf Co, S Farlow, T H Selby, J D Williams.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 21—Brig Helen Maria from Boston.—22—Brig Kate Foster from St Thomas; Schrs E S Powell, Elouise, R W Brown, from N York, Emily from Lake Landing. 23—Schrs A. J. DeRosset, and Jonas Smith, from New York.

SWISS BELL RINGERS.

☞ The Company of Swiss Bell Ringers will give an Entertainment at FLORAL COLLEGE, on Wednesday Evening next, the 28th inst. Particulars in bills of the day.

Jan. 26.

New Orleans Molasses.

10 BBLS. of superior quality, just rec'd on consignment, and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan'y 26, 1852. 59-3t

JUST RECEIVED.

The Subscribers have just received:

Rowland's Mill Saws,
Ditto Cross cut ditto,
Blacksmith Bellows,
Grindstones and Hangings,
No. 1 and 2 Mackerel.

LEETE & JOHNSON.

Jan'y 26, 1852. 59-3w

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

☞ A few hhds. of superior quality and in excellent order, just received and for sale. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Jan'y 26, 1852. 59-3t

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

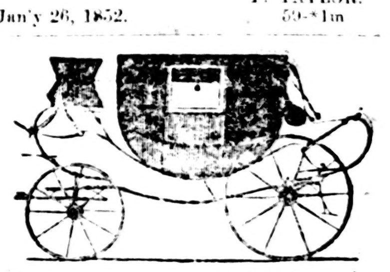
THE Subscriber, wishing to bring his present business to a close as soon as possible, will offer great bargains to those wanting goods.

The stock embraces a great variety: Dry Goods, Staple and Fancy; Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps and Bonnets; Sugar; Coffee; Salt; Iron; Nails; Hollow-ware; Hardware and Cutlery; Coopers', Carpenters' and Smiths' Tools; Turpentine ditto.

Those indebted will confer a favor by settling soon. Interest will be charged on all accounts for the year 1851, after 1st March, 1852.

P. TAYLOR.

Jan'y 26, 1852. 59-*1m



Only Burnt out in Part.

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the remains of his old stand, opposite Liberty Point. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having kept the greater portion of his Timbers at a distance from the manufactory, he has on hand a large and well selected lot of thoroughly seasoned Timber, of every description used in his business, which enables him to retain all his principal workmen. He is therefore now prepared to do any work in his line in the very best style, and on the most favorable terms—as low as any work of the same quality in N. C.

He has on hand, completely finished,
8 Barouches, for 1 or 2 horses;
6 Rockaways, and 13 Buggies.
Also, nearly finished,
10 Carriages for 2 horses;
20 Barouches for 1 and 2 horses;
12 Rockaways, and 30 Buggies;

All of which are of the most approved plan and finish, and will compare with any work in the U. States for neatness and durability.

Having been engaged in the above business for the past 20 years, his work is well known, and he refers to old customers for proof of its durability.

☞ ALL work warranted for 12 months, and repaired free of charge should it fail by bad workmanship or material, within that time.

☞ REPAIRING executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Jan'y 26, 1852. 59

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid trading for a note given by me to Alexander McKellar, or bearer, (for a division,) for the sum of Fifty Dollars, payable January 1852.

PETER B. McKELLAR.

Harlleesville, S. C., Jan. 1852. 59tf

SAVE COST.

THE LAST CALL.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, by note or account, are hereby notified that all accounts and notes not settled by the first of March next, will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

Jan'y 23, 1852. 59-1m

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

HAVING determined to abandon entirely all attempts at farming, I offer for sale the tract of land on which I lately resided, three miles above Lumberton. It contains 800 acres, about 200 of which are cleared. This offer presents the following inducements to persons wishing to buy land:

1. A healthy locality and excellent water.
2. Good soil.
3. Great facilities for making Timber and Turpentine, (10,000 boxes already cut.)
4. Comfortable dwelling and out-houses.
5. Young & thrifty Orchards & Grape Vines.
6. Reasonable price and easy terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C., Jan. 24, 1852. 59-tf

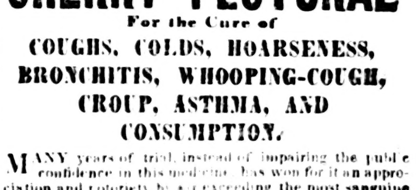
400 *Acres of LAND for sale.*

I WILL sell at the Court House, on the second Monday in February, at 12 o'clock, 400 acres LAND, known as the McColl tract. It is convenient to Little River, and near the Yadkin Road and Longstreet Church,—adjoining the lands of McLaughlin and others.

Terms made known at sale.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

Jan. 25, 1852. 59ts



CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

MANY years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—still there is abundant proof that the Cherry Pectoral does not only as a general thing, but almost invariably, cure the maladies for which it is employed.

As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the American peasant, to the palaces of European Kings. Throughout this entire country, in every State, city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, Cherry Pectoral is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and in many foreign countries, it is coming to be extensively used by their most intelligent Physicians. In Great Britain, France and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, Cherry Pectoral is introduced, and in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Alms Houses, Public Institutions, and in domestic practice, as the surest remedy their attending Physicians can employ for the more dangerous affections of the lungs.—Also in milder cases, and for children it is safe, pleasant and effectual to cure. In fact, some of the most flattering testimonials we receive have been from parents who have found it efficacious in cases particularly incidental to childhood.

The Cherry Pectoral is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, consequently can be relied on as genuine without adulteration.

We have endeavored here to furnish the community with a medicine of such intrinsic superiority and worth as should commend itself to their confidence—a remedy at once safe, speedy and effectual, which this has by repeated and countless trials proved itself to be; and trust by great care in preparing it with chemical accuracy, of uniform strength to afford Physicians a new agent on which they can rely for the best results, and the afflicted with a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can do.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE; in Clinton, by WARREN JOHNSON & CO.; and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

January 26, 1852. 59

EQUITY SALE.

Important Sale of Town Lots.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Cumberland, at the Fall Term, 1851, I shall expose to sale at public auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 9th day of February next, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

3 Lots on Hay street, joining E. J. Lilly on the east, each 20 feet front, and running back to Franklin street, about 378 feet.

3 other Lots fronting on Hay street, west of the England Lot, each 20 feet front, and running back to Franklin street, about 378 feet.

2 Lots, each 20 front, on Maxwell st., and running back about 136 feet.

1 Lot, corner of Maxwell and Franklin streets, 27 feet on Maxwell, and running back 136 feet on Franklin.

Also, all the Land lying on Mumford and Maxwell streets, known as 'Military Green,' bounded by Franklin, Mumford and Maxwell streets.

1 Lot, fronting 50½ feet on Green st., between Gee's and McPherson's, as per plot.

2 Lots on Bow street, fronting 29 4-12 feet each.

1 unimproved Lot on the South side of Mumford street, joining T. J. Curtis, Esq.

TERMS.—1, 2 and 3 years' credit, with interest after 6 months—interest payable semi-annually:—the purchasers giving bond with security to be approved by the Master.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

Dec. 22, 1851. 51ts

Greensborough (N. C.) Mutual Insurance Company.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "THE GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers, viz:

JAMES SLOAN, President.
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
PETER ADAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
JOHN A. MEBANE, } Executive Com.
W. J. McCONNEL, }
WM. S. RANKIN, }

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan.	John A. Mebane.
W. J. McConnel.	Andrew Weatherly.
William S. Rankin.	C. P. Mendenhall.
Jed. H. Lindsay	Lyndon Swaim.
Shubal G. Coffin.	Jesse Shelly.
William H. Reece.	Jonathan W. Field.
Tyre Glenn.	

This Company has now been in successful operation for several months, and will take Risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores, and other Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Produce &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance are, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; and no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents.

PETER ADAMS, Sec'y.

☞ The Subscriber having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

JOHN M. ROSE.

Fayetteville, Dec. 26, 1851. 51-3m

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from N. York, a large and general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,* GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Among which are:

Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Nails, Window Glass, Swedes and English Iron, Sack and Alum Salt, Imperial and Black Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the Southern country.

Produce of all kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.

McLEAN & JONES.

Summerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1851. 47tf

Oxford Female College.

THIS Institution, located in Oxford, Granville Co., N. C., under the care of Rev. Samuel Wait, D. D., aided by competent assistants, has now been in operation one session. The next session will commence on the SECOND MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1852. A uniform has been adopted for public occasions, consisting of deep blue Merino, or any other suitable fabric, for winter; and of Pink Calico, Gingham, or Muslin, and white Cambric or Muslin for summer. The Bonnet, straw; in winter trimmed with deep blue silk velvet and lined with light blue satin; in summer, trimmed plain with Pink Ribbon and lined with white, without flowers, lace, or any inside trimmings.

Terms:—Per session of five months, payable one half in advance. Tuition in the Preparatory Department $10, in the College Course $20, without any extra charge for languages, or higher English throughout the course. Pupils can take a partial course, and study Latin, Greek, or French, or other advanced studies in an English course at $10 for each study. Extra expenses: Music on Piano $20, use of instrument $3. The same on Guitar. Drawing and Painting in water colors $12; in Oil $15. Needle Work $10. Board in College under the immediate care of the President and his Assistants, including washing, fuel, and lights $8 per month. Good board can be obtained in the village on reasonable terms. Further information can be had by addressing the President.

By order of the Board.

T. T. GRANDY, Sec'y.

Dec. 16, 1851. 48-t1M

WE are now receiving a large and well selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising every article usually kept in that line, together with

150 Cases Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps.

—ALSO—

A well selected Stock of

HARDWARE.

To all of which we invite the attention of Merchants of the interior, who will find it to their interest to examine our Stock before making their purchases. We will not be undersold by any one doing business in this place.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 25, 1851. 16tf

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. A. Rowland & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
JOHN C. MOORE.

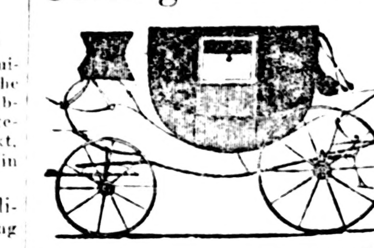
The undersigned will continue

the business of the late firm, at their former Stand in Lumberton, under the style of ROWLAND & McKAY, where Goods of every description can be bought on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.

Lumberton, July 1, 1851. 1tf

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

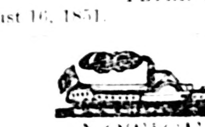
TO COTTON PLANTERS.

206 PIECES COTTON BAGGING, 75 coils Rope, 200 lbs. Twine.

Just received and for sale cheap, by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

August 16, 1851. 14tf



NOTICE.

THE Steamer Chatham will leave this place every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock, A. M., (instead of 9 o'clock as at present,) commencing at 7 o'clock Monday 10th inst. Time of leaving Wilmington, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, March 3

DOMESTICS.

LITTLE River Osnabergs; 7-8 and 4-4 Sheetings always on hand, and for sale at Factory prices, by

STARR & WILLIAMS.

June 7, 1851. 75tf

DAILY EXPECTED.

A GENERAL assortment of COOPERS' TOOLS, of the best manufacturers' make, by

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

ROBT. MITCHELL,

Array's Row, Gillespie Street,

Has always on hand a supply of

Bacon, Tobacco, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Cotton Yarn, Sheetings, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware.

—ALSO—

A large stock of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, embracing Western and N. C. Whiskey; French, Apple and Peach Brandy; Jamaica and N. E. Rum; Holland Gin; Wines of different kinds.

All of which have been purchased low for Cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Nov. 1, 1851. 26-3m

N. KING and A. McMILLAN have entered into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.

N. KING.
A. McMILLAN.

May 9.—71tf

Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.

KING & McMILLAN.

MOLASSES AND FISH.

20 HHDS. new crop *MOLASSES*, a superior article.
25 bbls. Fish. Just received.

P. P. JOHNSON.

Jan'y 12, 1852. 55tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same as early as possible. He may be found one door West of Liberty Point, with the most of his ready-made work saved from the late fire. Persons in want of any articles in my line of business, would do well to call, as I will sell cheap for cash, or on time for approved note.

JAMES SUNDY.

Jan'y 10, 1852. 55tf

FURTHER NOTICE.

I take this method of returning my sincere thanks to those gentlemen who saved the goods from my Shop on the morning of the 3d inst. But for their kindness and exertion, I would have lost all.

JAMES SUNDY.

☞ Mr. John D. Dove has purchased the Stock in the "Provision Store" at the Wagon Yard, and will conduct the business hereafter on his own account.

JOHN MACRAE.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1, 1852. 55-3w

Candles! Candles!! Candles!!!

BEST FAYETTEVILLE MOULD CANDLES for sale at the Proprietor's Store, Hay street, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jeweler's Store.

Persons desiring to have their Tallow made into Candles will please send it in.

A. M. CAMPBELL.

Jan'y 10, 1852. 55-5m

Carolinian.

CALL AND SETTLE.

ALL those indebted to us by Note or Account, will please call and settle. We are in want of money. Interest will be charged on all Accounts for 1851 after this date.

H. BRANSON & SON.

Jan'y 1, 1852. 54tf

4000 ORANGES.

THE best of the season. Just received and for sale by

CH'S BANKS.

Jan'y 5, 1852. 54tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, by either note or account, are requested to make immediate payment. Our Shop and its contents having been destroyed by fire, it is necessary that all our outstanding debts should be collected before we can resume our business.

WHITE & RABOTEAU.

Fayetteville, Jan. 7, 1852. 54-3w

☞ Carolinian copy.

TOBACCO.

A GOOD STOCK on hand; and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs. J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.

J. UTLEY.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 66tf

STOVES! STOVES!!

SUITABLE for Churches, Parlors, Factories, and Stores. For sale by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.

Oct. 27, 1851. 34tf

NEW ARRIVALS.

BY the late arrivals we have received MOLASSES, in hhds., tierces and bbls.

FISH.—We have Salmon, Mackerel in bbls. and half bbls., and Mullets and Herring.

Also, yellow planting Irish Potatoes.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Jan'y 8, 1852. 54-8w

FALL, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a very large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased by the Package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase Goods at reduced prices, will please call and examine, as Bargains may be expected.

BOLTING CLOTHS, Anker Brand, from No. 1 to 10, uncommonly cheap.

95 Packages BOOTS AND SHOES, cheaper than ever were for sale in this market.

Oct. 4, 1851. 28tf

GARDEN SEED.

Fresh and Genuine.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

HAS just received and offers for sale, a very large supply of Fresh and Genuine

GARDEN SEED,

Of this year's growth, among which are the following, viz:

ASPARAGUS.
BEANS—Early China.
Early Valentine.
Early Six Weeks.
Early Mohawk.
Large Lima.
BEETS—Early Blood Turnip.
" Bassino.
Long Blood.
White French Sugar.
Yellow.
CABBAGE—Early York.
Flat Battersea.
Large Ox Heart.
" Flat Dutch.
Early Sugar Loaf.
Large Drumhead.
Drumhead Savoy.
CAULIFLOWER—Early London.
CARROT—Early Horn.
Long Orange.
CELERY—White Solid.
CUCUMBER—Early Russia.
Early Cluster.
Long Green.
EGG PLANT.
CORN—Smith's Early White.
Sweet or Sugar.
LETTUCE—Large Green Head.
Ice Coss.
Large Cabbage Head.
MELON—Pine Apple.
Nutmeg.
Mountain Sweet Water.
NASTURTIUM.
OKRA.
ONION—Large Red.
White Portugal.
PARSLEY—Curled.
PARSNIP—Long Smooth.
PEAS—Early Charlton.
Large Marrowfat.
PEPPER—Long Cayenne.
Bull Nose.
Sweet Spanish.
PUMPKIN—Connecticut.
RADISH—Early Long Scarlet.
Early Scarlet Turnip.
Rose colo'd Winter.
Long Salmon.
SPINACH—Round.
SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.
SQUASH—Early Bush.
TOMATO—Large Red.
Large Smooth.
Pear Shaped.
Large Yellow.
TURNIP—Flat Dutch.
Red Top Flat.
Large Norfolk.
White Globe.
Long Tankard.
Ruta Baga.
SAGE.
THYME.

S. J. HINSDALE.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1851. 54tf

NOTICE.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a well selected stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Among their stock will be found the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, together with a good assortment of

Ready-made Clothing; Umbrellas; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; all kinds of Boots and Shoes; Carpeting; Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars; Hardware and Cutlery; Leather; Hollow-ware and Crockery-ware; Loaf, Lump, Crushed, Clarified and Brown Sugars; Teas; Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails.

With many other Goods, which will be sold very cheap for Cash, or on time to those who pay punctually. We would be glad if our friends and the public generally would give us a call.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.

Sept. 1, 1851. 18tf

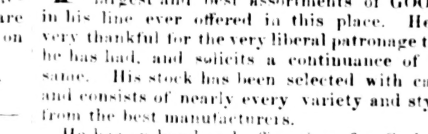
NOTICE.

STARR & WILLIAMS have removed to the Store recently occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, one door west of Messrs. H. Branson & Son, where they have just received additions to the Spring purchases of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Country merchants are requested to examine our stock.

J. B. STARR.
J. M. WILLIAMS.

June 7, 1851. 75-tf

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.



Fall and Winter Stock.
1851.

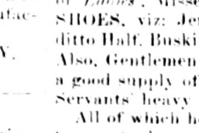
THE Subscriber offers for sale one of the largest and best assortments of GOODS in his line ever offered in this place. He is very thankful for the very liberal patronage that he has had, and solicits a continuance of the same. His stock has been selected with care, and consists of nearly every variety and style, from the best manufacturers.

He has on hand and offers low for *Cash*, at retail or by the case, latest styles Gentlemen's Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, Brush and Angola HATS. Also, Jenny Lind, Kossuth, Artist, Rough and Ready, and stiffened Fur and Wool Hats, for Men, Youth and Boys—in abundance by the dozen or case.

—ALSO—

A very large supply of Cloth, Plush, Velvet and Fur CAPS, of all qualities, styles and prices, by the single Cap or by the dozen.

—ALSO—



Boots and Shoes,

of the following varieties, viz: Fine Water proof, fine Calf, fine Kip and heavy Winter BOOTS. Also, Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots. Gentlemen's Dress Shoes, of various qualities. Together with an assortment of *Ladies'*, Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, viz: Jenny Lind, Excelsiors, Gaiters, ditto Half, Buskins, Slippers and Morocco Boots. Also, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Rubbers. With a good supply of Youths', Boys', Childrens' and Servants' heavy Shoes.

All of which he offers low for *Cash*, or on time to punctual customers. Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

Sept. 26, 1851. 26tf

NOTICE.

A TEACHER wanted, to take charge of the Academy at Whiteville, Columbus county, N. C. A liberal price will be given. Application will be made to F. George, Esq. or myself, at this office.

J. A. MAULTSBY.

Whiteville, Dec. 10, 1851. 48-tf

North Carolina Kerseys.

ABREY, SHEMWELL & CO. have just received a large lot of "Salem Kerseys," known to all of our Planters as the best goods for negroes that are offered in this market.—Those who have been waiting, had better come and get supplied, as they are going off rapidly.

Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1851. 48-tf

Southern Manufacture.

WE have formed a company styled the Snow Camp Manufacturing Company, of Alamance County, North Carolina, two miles West of the Cane Creek Cotton Factory, on Cane Creek, at the Foundry owned by David Dixon & Brothers, and would respectfully announce to the citizens of Alamance and the adjoining Counties, that we are now prepared to Manufacture in the neatest and best style—Wheat Thrashing Machines, from two to six horse power; Cutting Machines of different sizes; Wool Carding Machines; double and single Mill and Factory Gear; Saw and Grist Mill Irons; edge Tools; Cotton Yarn and Wool Rolls, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell cheap for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Our long experience in the Manufacturing Business enables us to feel no hesitation in saying that our work shall not be surpassed by any shop in the South.

All letters addressed to the Agent of the Company at the Snow Camp P. O., Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

DAVID DIXON, Agent
of the S. C. Manufacturing Company.

Snow Camp, Dec. 9, 1851. 47-6m

TURPENTINE LAND
FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 393 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.

Apply at this Office.

Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

18th Nov. 1851.

W. MACINTYRE offers for sale—
15 bbls. clear MESS PORK.
3 bbls. No. 1 Lard.
5 kegs Butter, fine quality.

Liberty Point. 40tf

FAYETTEVILLE BRANCH CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. WHITE & UNDERHILL,

Drapers, Tailors,

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOTHIERS,

110 *William street, New York.*

NEXT DOOR TO THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR,

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscribers would beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Fayetteville and vicinity, that they have opened the above Establishment, and intend carrying on the business in all its branches.

They have just received a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

From New York, all of their own manufacture, consisting in part of

Cloth Cloaks, all qualities.
Black and colored Cloth Surtout and Sack Overcoats, every grade.
Labrador and Lamb's-wool Beaver ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto, made reversible, to wear either side out.
Beaver-cloth, Petersham and Kersey Overcoats, every style.
Dress and Frock Coats, of French cloth, superior quality, equal to custom work.
Sack Coats of all kinds and qualities.
Pants of fine French Doeskin.
Ditto of fancy Cassimere, in variety.
Ditto of Sattinets, Kerseys, &c.
Vests, of Satin, plain and fancy Silks, Silk Velvets, Wool Velvets, Cashmere, Cassimere, Valencia, Marseilles, &c.
Vests, of white and figured Silks, for weddings and parties, in variety.

—ALSO—

Shirts, plain and embroidered; Collars; Under-Shirts, Drawers; Cravats, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of medium and cheap CLOTHING.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS and others in want of Clothing to sell again, will do well to call and examine our Stock. Orders filled at ☞ NEW YORK PRICES.☜

Measures and orders will be taken for fine Clothing, and executed in the most fashionable style and with despatch.

J. M. WHITE & UNDERHILL.
A. C. HART, *Agent.*

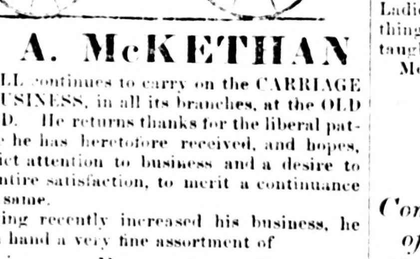
Nov. 17, 1851. 40-3m

ONE THOUSAND RAFTS.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and money, will find it to their interest to send their produce to the care of R. Shaw, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.

RODERICK SHAW.

Wilmington, Oct. 28, 1851. 35-3m



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having recently increased his business, he has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell LOW for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, SEPT. 22, 1851.

FAYETTEVILLE CONFECTIONERY.

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

INFORMS the public, that he has refitted his Establishment on Green Street, and has on hand a fresh supply of CANDIES, manufactured by himself out of the best Loaf Sugar, and warranted free from starch, flour, paste, and pernicious paints. His whole time and attention is now devoted to making Candy, and he is prepared to supply all orders with Candies equal to any made in the United States. These Candies he warrants to keep in any climate; and he will sell to Town or Country merchants, as cheap as good and pure Candy can be purchased in New York or elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1851. 34-tf

10,000 SPORTSMEN
WANTED.

The Subscriber has now one of the most extensive and best assorted stocks Double and Single SHOT GUNS, PISTOLS of the most superior quality,—Colt's Repeating and Allen's Revolving, of every quality,—Powder Flasks, Shot and Game Bags, Percussion Caps of English and French make. Also, the most complete assortment of Gun fixtures that has ever been offered in this section of country.

Also, Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols made to order or repaired.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from one to five hundred yards.

Air Guns made to order at short notice.

To all of which the attention of Sportsmen and others is respectfully invited.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Gun,

Hay street, nearly opposite the Marble Yard.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 6, 1851. 28tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof Store, with his Wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen: R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley and Thos. H. Wright, Esqs.

MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 12, 1851. 21-y

Marble Factory.

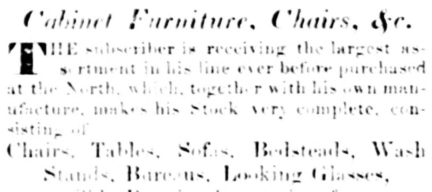


By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 29, 1851. 55-1Ypd



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

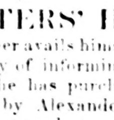
Oct. 30, 1851. 35tf

Page's Circular-Saw Steam Mills!

THE undersigned is the authorized Agent for the above valuable Mills, and will be glad to receive orders for "Circular Saw Mills", to be propelled either by Steam, Water or Horse power. These Mills have been used on the Plank Roads in Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and are always approved. They are used and preferred by the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, and I have the word of some of the very experienced Directors of that Company to say they perform admirable. They are cheaper than any other Mill, will perform better, and saw more lumber.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 13, 1851. 39-3m



PLANTERS' HOTEL.

THE subscriber avails himself of the present opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he has purchased the HOTEL formerly owned by Alexander C. Curry, Esq., and that he is now ready to receive and *accommodate* boarders and travellers. His Table and Bar shall be supplied with the best that the country affords. The buildings are large and commodious, and situated in the most pleasant and central part of the village—near the South East corner of the Court House. His Stables are roomy and in good order, and shall be supplied with forage suited to the wishes of his customers,—with an excellent Well in the lot, —and will be attended by faithful and trusty Ostlers. His new building will soon be finished, suited to the accommodation of private and transient boarders. Being determined to spare no pains or expense in rendering his guests comfortable, he flatters himself that all who may favor him with a call will not be disappointed.

SAMUEL BARRETT.

Carthage, N. C., Jan. 1, 1852. 57*3m

Homer Female Academy

THE exercises of this school will be resumed on Monday, 5th of January, 1852. Conducted as heretofore. Principal instruction by Mrs. Mary E. Allison, formerly Miss Mary E. Wiley. Some assistance rendered and general supervision by the subscriber, or Dr. J. F. Allison, when not on professional duty. We have repaired and enlarged our House, so as to accommodate any reasonable number of young Ladies. Board $5 per month, including every thing, (no extra.) Tuition as heretofore. Latin taught if required.

O. WILEY.

Mount Gilead, Montgomery Co., N. C., Dec. 26, 1851. } 57*5t

ROBERT L. MARTIN,

No. 38 NORTH FRONT STREET,

Philadelphia,

Commission Merchant for the sale of Cotton and Woollen Yarns,

OFFERS his services to Southern Manufacturers for the sale of their Yarns on commission, and respectfully suggests that a thorough acquaintance with the Yarn trade, and with the Manufacturing interest generally, of this section, gives him facilities for promoting their interests. Any information concerning the demand for Yarns in this market, (being the principal consuming market for Yarns in the Union,) will be promptly furnished.

Orders for all kinds of Cotton and Woollen Machinery of the best construction, with latest improvements, will be executed on the lowest terms of the market.

Refer to Thos. Allibone & Co., Philadelphia.
C. Benbow, Fayetteville.
James Kyle, Jr., ditto.

Dec. 20, 1851. 56*tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.

Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

Common Schools.

AT a meeting of the Board of Superintendents, held this day, January 1, 1852.

Present—Edward Lee Winslow, Esq., Chairman: Col. Alexander Murchison, Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, John Evans, Esq., Hector McNeill, Esq.:

The Chairman made a report as to the state of the School fund for the past year, which was unanimously adopted and ordered to be recorded.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman pay to each District having 40 children and a less number than 40, the sum of $52, provided that in all cases proper returns are made of the Schools having been taught.

Resolved, That the Chairman pay to the Districts having more than 40 children the sum of eighty cents for each child in the District, provided that the proper returns are made of the Schools having been taught; and the number of children shall be taken from the returns made and to be made up to January 1, 1852.

Resolved, That the Chairman be directed to pay no District, unless the proper returns are made.

Resolved, That from this date, Jan. 1, 1852, no money will be held longer than two years, and if in that period no returns are made and no Scholars taught, the money due to these Districts shall be merged in the general fund, and distributed at the end of the two years.

Resolved, That the Chairman cause to be merged in the general fund the money coming to the Districts, Nos. 15, 27, 30, 66, agreeably to the notice given by the Board last year,—no Schools having been taught.

Walter A. Huske, J. T. Warden, and William McLaurin, appointed the Committee of Examination for the year 1852.

Edward Lee Winslow appointed Chairman for the year 1852.

The boundary of the District No. 55 was altered, in accordance with the request made to the Board.

Statement showing the amounts up to January 1852, due to Districts, and referred to in the Report of the Chairman.

Nos.	Due up to Jan. 1851.	Due for 1851.	Due by Districts.
3,	$	$6 00	$
5,		4 00	
9,		25	
10,			40
11,		20 17	
12,		29 00	
13,			50
15,	81 60	25 00	
16,		40 00	
17,		12 00	
18,		5 00	
19,		7 04	
20,		20 00	
22,		2 00	
24,		25 00	
25,		25 00	
26,		13 00	
27,	162 00		
29,		25 00	
30,	16 00	25 00	
32,		25 00	
33,		50 00	
35,		25 00	
37,		25 00	
40,		25 00	
43,		25 00	
45,		25 00	
46,		30 00	22 00
54,		25 00	
55,		25 00	
56,		10 00	
58,		90 00	
60,		85 50	
61,			70
64 & 65,		62 00	
66,	81 00	25 00	
67,		13 24	
68,		13 19	
69,		14 67	
70,		5 00	
71,		25 00	
72,		17 00	
73,		25 00	

List of the School Committees for the year 1852.

District No. 1—A H Dewar, T W Spence, Jas A Johnson.
2—G W Pegram, Henry Johnson, Elias Page.
3—John A Senter, Wm Prince, H S Gower.
4—Taply Johnson, Lewis McKinney, Alex'r Bradley.
5—John Gaskins, Alexander McLeod, Wm Sexton.
6—Wm Gardner, Daniel Cutts, John Love.
7—John McKay, Alexander Campbell, Henry Avera.
8—Daniel Stewart, Joseph Adams, Walter Ennis.
9—Lovet Ryals, Thos Johnson, R J Norris.
10—Wm Stewart, Jas Hodges, Furney Tart.
11—Jacob West, Lovet W Godwin, Edwin Godwin.
12—Daniel McDonald, John R Taylor, Angus McLellan.
13—David McNeill, Anson Wade, Jas Geddie.
14—John Murphy, Sen'r, Dugald McPhail, John McPhail.
15—Farq'd Armstrong, Ezekiel King, John Murphy, Jr.
16—Joshua Taylor, Jas Guy, Geo McKay.
17—Haywood Gainey, John Geddie, John C Wright.
18—Newsom Autrey, Wilson Faircloth, Alex Maxwell.
19—F D Breece, John T Honrine, John Murphy.
20—William Cade, Randal McDaniel, James Evans.
21—Joseph Bullard, M H Sewell, Jonathan E Averitt.
22—Joseph Downing, Valentine Downing, Henry Averitt.
23—Elijah Fisher, Duncan West, Daniel L Smith.
24—Carr Hargrove, Nathan King, John P McLean.
25—Giles Ham, W B Ham, Ronald McMillan.
26—Benjamin Smith, James Colvin, Isaac Branch.
27—H Elliot, Jno Elliot, H McNeill.
28—Alex'r Walker, John McNeill, Jr, W L Williams.
29—Samuel D Pipkin, J W Hodges, Stewart Pipkin.
30—John L Atkins, Major N McLean, Major Arch'd Cameron.
31—Benj Morrison, Hector McNeill, William Wade.
32—Mark Wade, Jno L Bethea, Jona Holley.
33—Malcom McKay, James Senter, Albert Holloman.
34—Neill Clark, Nathan Butler, Dan'l Lashley.
35—John McRae, Daniel McLean, Malcom Black.
36—John Ray, Sr, Alex'r McPhail, Murdoch McLean.
37—Daniel McCormick, A Thomas, Duncan Patterson.
38—Hector McNeill, J S Harrington, Duncan McArthur.
39—D B Cameron, D D Cameron, A W Cameron.
40—S E Johnson, John M McDonald, A C Buie.
41—Robert Smith, N McLeod, Jno Smith.
42—Roderick McCrummen, Neill Patterson, Archibald Patterson.
43—Murdoch McDuffie, Malcom McCrainey, D McCaskill.
44—R D Gillis, Robert Graham, L Bethune.
45—Wm McDiarmid, Angus McLeod, Neill Lamon.
46—John McFadyen, Christopher Munroe, Duncan Murchison.
47—Neill Ray, Duncan McLauchlin, Archibald Ray.
48—Chas Munroe, John Brown, Angus Ray, (Mill.)
49—Neill McGugan, Wm McLauchlin, Daniel Black.
50—Malcom McGregor, Dugald McDugald, John Ray.
51—Daniel S McColman, Neill R Blue, David Gillis.
52—Dan'l C Currie, Arch'd Buie, Jno H Hall.
53—Colin McRae, C P Mallett, Amasa Alden.
54—W J Smith, J A Byrne, J C Ellis.
55—Arthur Davis, Neill G McNeill, John McDonald.
56—Alfred Jackson, C B Tyson, Nathan Williamson.
57—William Shaw, Duncan Munroe, John Munroe.
58—James G Cook, Robert C[illegible] E McIver.
59—Archibald McDuffie, [illegible] Duncan McArthur.
60—James Baker, W J [illegible] Strange.
61—F W Barge, W T [illegible]
62 & 63—Joseph [illegible] P Leonard.
64—Isham Graves, [illegible] drew [illegible]
65—Wm McMillan, [illegible] Murphy.
67—Thomas [illegible]
68—Arch'd [illegible]
69—W H Purdie, [illegible]
70—Peter [illegible] Flemson.
71—L D Cameron, [illegible] Smith.
72—D Buie, [illegible]
73—R C [illegible]
74—Robert [illegible]

The Chairman of [illegible]

EDWD. LEE WINSLOW, [illegible]

Jan'y 5, 1852.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY [illegible] 15th August [illegible] The said boy [illegible] 10 or 11 [illegible] [illegible]

Dockery's Store [illegible]

$50 Reward.

☞ The above reward [illegible] the delivery [illegible] any Jail [illegible] named JIM, [illegible] Lean [illegible] I bought him [illegible] [illegible]

Johnston County, N. C. [illegible]

MERCANTILE NOTICE.

THE subscriber [illegible] Merchandising [illegible] January 1852, at [illegible] occupied by [illegible] hand a general [illegible] GROCERIES, HARDWARE [illegible] receive a liberal [illegible]

Dec. 29, 1851.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, [illegible]

William Pemberton [illegible] Original Attachment, [illegible]

IN this case, it appearing [illegible] of the Court [illegible] Defendant, is not an inhabitant [illegible] It is ordered [illegible] made in the Fayetteville [illegible] successively, [illegible] unless he [illegible] Court, to be held [illegible] in February [illegible] satisfy the Plaintiff [illegible] entered against [illegible] levied on be sold [illegible]

Witness, Nathaniel [illegible] Court, at Office, the [illegible] A. D. 1851.

Pr. adv $5 50

Science Hill Male and Female [illegible]

☞ The Exercises [illegible] will commence [illegible] under the care [illegible] Brooks, A. M., [illegible] well known. The Institution [illegible] country, 9 miles Sommerville [illegible] is designed to be prepared [illegible] Sophomore and Junior [illegible] also to afford the [illegible] a collegiate course [illegible] knowledge of all the [illegible] Latin, Greek, Hebrew [illegible] guages, to any extent [illegible] The neighborhood is [illegible] morality, and [illegible] tations to vice and [illegible] towns and villages, and [illegible] tages as a situation for [illegible] Much attention will be [illegible] general department of [illegible] of books and stationery [illegible] on hand near the Academy.

Tuition—per Session [illegible]
Primary English [illegible]
Common English [illegible]
Higher [illegible]
Languages [illegible]

Board, per month, including [illegible] ing, $5.

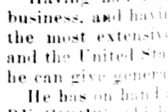
For further particulars [illegible] at Gray's X Roads, [illegible]

R. G. [illegible]
ALEX R [illegible]
Z. R [illegible]
HENRY [illegible]
WILLIAM [illegible]

Dec. 16, 1851.

SADDLE AND HARNESS BUSINESS.

At Floral College, R[illegible]



THE subscriber [illegible] informs [illegible] place, at [illegible] his rented [illegible] cupied by Mr. Nicholson [illegible] McLean's Apothecary, where he [illegible] ecute any style desired, from [illegible] plainest.

Having had considerable experience [illegible] business, and having been employed [illegible] the most extensive establishments [illegible] and the United States, he [illegible] he can give general satisfaction [illegible]

He has on hand a [illegible] RY GOODS, which he will [illegible] sonable terms.

Jan'y 17, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MY PLANTATION in Cumberland [illegible] on Upper Little River [illegible] from Fayetteville and [illegible] ing about three hundred acres [illegible] which are low grounds, [illegible] fence, ditched, and ready [illegible] good orchard, [illegible] improvements. For [illegible] in Wilmington.

Dec. 8, 1851.